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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

Kissena Nurseries.

Parsons & Sons Co.

LIMITED.

FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

We have no traveling agents, and no dealer is authorized to receive orders for us unless he can exhibit a written authority over our signature.

We avoid solicitations because its cost to the purchaser, with the cost of delivery, doubles the price of our products.

Every business man knows that he can obtain any good merchandise cheaper from the producer than from a solicitor applying at his office. This fact is especially true with trees and plants.

Success in planting roots requires that they should be carefully selected, carefully packed, and without delay sent to their destination. Delay upon some station may mean death. It is desirable, therefore, that our purchasers should not wait for a solicitor from us, but forward their orders to us by mail, or select in person what they desire, when their order will be executed with despatch and forwarded with care.

Those who can visit our grounds in June, when everything is in its greatest beauty, will be able to select understandingly and with great advantage to themselves.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

HARDY ORNAMENTAL TREES,

FLOWERING SHRUBS AND VINES;

INCLUDING RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, MAGNOLIAS, CHINESE AND
GHENT AZALEAS, CAMELIAS, JAPANESE MAPLES AND
OTHER RARE AND CHOICE PLANTS.



PARSONS & SONS CO., LIMITED,

KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, N. Y.

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PREFACE.

IN offering, through a new catalogue, a variety of ornamental trees and shrubs which is exceptionally large, the proprietors of this establishment are able to speak with entire confidence of their quality, because they are propagated by improved processes and grown under the best care and upon new soil.

A more complete system has been obtained by a new organization, which includes the skill and ability of those who chiefly contributed to the success of the old firm of PARSONS & Co., founded in 1840. Among these are S. B. PARSONS, the senior member of that firm, and J. R. TRUMPY, the well-known propagator, who is continually improving his methods of propagation and culture.

Among these methods we would call attention to the frequent transplanting and pruning of roots, by which the tree is prepared for safer removal. In availing themselves of their peculiar facilities for the collection of new and rare plants, the proprietors have endeavored to exercise a discrimination in favor of the best things, and to place them before the public as soon as possible.

The Japanese maples and other Japanese plants constitute, in themselves alone, a very unique collection, many of which are unknown elsewhere in this country.

It is very desirable that all orders should be sent very early in the season, that we may have as much notice as possible, and send the trees to their destination at an early period after the opening of the season of transplanting. For want of care on this head many orders arrive when it is no longer safe to take up trees. We would urge upon the attention of Southern and Western purchasers the great importance of sending their orders *early* in the fall. In the spring, vegetation is often far advanced at the South and West before the frost will allow trees to be taken up at the North and East, and if sent at that season they frequently vegetate on the passage, and cause great loss to the purchaser. In the fall and winter no difficulty of this kind will occur, and trees are annually sent to the Western States and California, at that season, with entire success.

Deciduous trees and shrubs may be transplanted safely at any time after the fall of their leaves, generally between the middle of October and the first of May.

The best seasons for transplanting evergreen trees and shrubs are April and May, and if moist, August and September.

Those ordering should bear in mind that the value and beauty of a plant are dependent upon its thriftiness and symmetry rather than its height.

The utmost care is taken to label distinctly, according to the invoice sent, every variety of plant ordered. They are packed in matted bundles or in boxes, according to the distance and probable exposure, for which a charge will be made, sufficient only to cover the cost, and, if desired, they will be properly directed and shipped to any port the purchaser may designate. No care will be wanting on our part to pack them in such a manner as may cause them to arrive safely; *but it should be expressly understood that after being delivered or shipped at New York, and out of our control, they are wholly at the risk of the purchaser.*

Purchasers who wish their orders speedily executed will insure it by complying with the following rules:

For all amounts less than fifty dollars, *cash* to accompany the order.

For all amounts more than fifty dollars, either cash with the order, or a suitable reference in New York.

Remittances can be made by mail, either by a check to order, or by a post-office money order. Where a number of persons in one locality wish to purchase, they can unite in an order, and thus save some expense in packing.

Purchasers are desired to notify us at once of any errors in executing their orders, as we are always ready to rectify mistakes. Those who wish to buy to sell again can communicate with the proprietors, who are disposed to make liberal arrangements with such. Letters requiring information will meet with prompt attention.

Information will be furnished correspondents in regard to obtaining the best plans and lists for lawn planting, etc.

The grounds are on the borders of Kissena Lake, about a mile and a half from the Flushing depot, and easily accessible thence by any of the hackmen standing here, who will come out free of charge, and whom the visitors should request to drive to the Kissena Nurseries.

The 2nd and 3rd avenues elevated, and the 4th avenue surface railroads run directly to the 34th street ferry.

Ferry-boats leave James Slip, New York, half an hour, and 34th street a quarter of an hour, before the departure of the trains.

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DECIDUOUS TREES.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

THEY are of dwarf habit, rarely growing over 5 to 10 feet high, and have proved perfectly hardy during fifteen winters. There are many varieties; some with highly colored leaves, from a pure white variegation to pink and dark purple, and others with leaves as deeply cut as lace. A mass of them on a lawn is a thing to be remembered, the color of the leaves being constant. The whole class is destined to a popularity unequalled by any other hardy trees or shrubs. The plants we offer as follows are one to two feet high. We have larger ones at proportionate prices.

Acer carpinifolium (Carpinus Leaved Japan Maple). A very rare species, having no affinity whatever in appearance with any other maple. \$3 00.

— **Colehicum rubrum, or lætum.** Slow growth, rounded form, brilliant red foliage on young growth of June and August, giving the tree a variegated appearance. Mature leaves, elegant and of a rich green color, smooth, or reddish brown bark, not very hardy while young. Very rare and choice. \$1 50.

— **epimediumfolium (Epimedium Leaved Japan Maple).** A curious and interesting species, \$2 00.

— **Japonicum.** Slow growth, leaves comparatively large, round, fluted or scalloped, and not deeply indented; flowers in early spring delicate pink, drooping and very lovely. A choice and most attractive maple of great and lasting excellence. \$2 50.

— **aconitifolium (Aconite Leaved Japan Maple).** A very picturesque and deeply cut green kind, of great rarity. Its excellence deserves the highest praise. \$4 00.

Acer Japonicum aureum (Golden Leaved J. M.). Foliage subtly shaded in gold with suffusions of green, through which color the light shines as through amber; arrangement of leaves of most effective character. One of the rarest and most exquisite of all maples. \$3 00.

— **macranthum (Large Leaved J. M.).** Leaves larger and more deeply cut than Japonicum. \$2 50.

— **microphyllum (Small Leaved J. M.).** Resembling Japonicum, with smaller leaves. \$3 00.

— **scolopendrifolium (Scalloped Leaved J. M.).** Smaller than the last, with much scalloped leaves. \$2 50.

— **palmatum (Palmate Leaved J. M.).** Somewhat larger and more roundly lobed leaves than those of polymorphum. \$2 00.

— **pendulum (Palmate Weeping J. M.).** A very graceful and choice variety. \$2 50.

— **polymorphum (J. M.).** Parent of many of the best varieties of Japan maples, is most vigorous of the type.

Acer polymorphum

Slow growth, shrubby in appearance, foliage small, deeply lobed, and liable to take various forms and colors on the young growth of the same tree; fall tints lovely, bark smooth. A rare and very valuable, hardy, small sized, ornamental tree. \$1 50.

- **albo variegatum (Variegated J. M.).** Deeply cut small leaves, variegated with white, yellow and green. \$2 00.

- **atropurpureum (Dark Purple Leaved J. M.).** Low growth, somewhat erect form, foliage dark purple or claret tint, very deeply cut. A very attractive and decorative form; best variety for pot culture. \$2 00.

- **cristatum (Crisp Leaved J. M.).** Medium sized, narrow, curiously cut leaves. \$2 00.

- **crispum (Curled Leaved J. M.).** Very dwarf, small pointed leaves. Perhaps the most dwarf of all Japanese maples. \$3 00.

- **dissectum atropurpureum (Cut Leaved Purple J. M.).** Dwarf weeping graceful form; branchlets crimson; leaves deeply and finely cut into shred-like divisions, of a beautiful rose color when young, changing to a deep dark purple. A choice and ornamental variety. \$2 50.

- **roseo pictis (Cut Leaved Variegated J. M.).** Dwarf; most delicately formed of all; foliage deeply and finely cut like lace; young growth marked with white, yellow, rose and green variegations. Very enduring, though delicate looking. \$3 00.

- **pinnatifidum atropurpureum (Pinnate Purple Leaved J. M.).** Like

Acer polymorphum — — —

dissectum atropurpureum, only with more simply formed entire leaves, long and narrow. \$3 00.

- **purpureum latifolium (Purple Broad Leaved J. M.).** A curious large leaved purple form. \$2 00.

- **reticulatum (Reticulated J. M.).** Dwarf; deeply lobed leaves traversed over a whitish ground with a network of translucent yellowish green lines; colors finely in autumn, and contrasts well with sanguineum. Rare and choice. \$2 00.

- **roseo marginatum (Red Margined J. M.).** Slow growth; small leaves, tipped and edged with rosy pink. An excellent variety. \$2 00.

- **sanguineum (Blood-Red Leaved J. M.).** Dwarf, rounded form; deeply-lobed leaves, bright rosy purple in June. Perhaps the most popular Japan maple. \$2 00.

- **versicolor (Various Colored J. M.).** Good grower compared with others. Foliage similar to that of the parent polymorphum; spotted irregularly and picturesquely with pink, white, and green. A choice and most interesting variety. \$2 50.

- **rufinervum.** Medium sized species; leaf shaped like that of the grape, streaked with white. Somewhat tender while young. \$2 00.

- **campestre (English Maple).** Slow growth; rounded form; small, neat foliage; very hardy and easily transplanted. A valuable and attractive tree, that deserves more employment in America than it receives. 75 cts.

- **variegatum (Variegated Leaved E. M.).** \$1 00.

Acer dasycarpum (Silver M.). America. Rapid growth; irregular rounded form; foliage light green, silvery underneath; very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the best avenue trees; thrives in almost any soil. 75 cts.

— **crispum novum (Crisped Leaved S. M.).** Leaves deeply cut and much curled, and more or less upright. The best form of silver maples. *A new and choice variety.* \$1 50.

— **Wagnerii laciniatum (Wagner's Cut Leaved S. M.).** A distinct and remarkable cut leaved variety. \$1 00.

— **Weirii laciniatum (Weir's Cut Leaved S. M.).** A weeping graceful silver maple, with leaves deeply cut. 75 cts.

— **macrophyllum (Large Leaved Maple).** Oregon. Moderate growth; rounded form; large, not deeply indented leaves; not very hardy, and of doubtful value north of Philadelphia. A fine and even majestic tree. \$1 00.

— **negundo (Ash Leaved Maple, or Box Elder).** Growth rapid, especially while young; form irregular and spreading; foliage smaller than some other maples, and light green; bark greenish-yellow on young wood; easily transplanted. A good shade tree, attractive, and, if pruned, valuable. 50 cts.

— **foliis argenteis variegatis (Variegated Ash leaved M.).** The most distinctly marked with white on the leaves, of any maple. In many regions it burns under hot suns; otherwise hardy. A remarkably attractive and ornamental tree. \$1 00.

— **crispum (Crisped Ash Leaved M.).** A distinct and interesting form. 75 cts.

Acer obtusilobum (Obtuse Lobed Cretan M.). Smooth bark; leaves large and deeply lobed. Rare. \$1 50.

— **Pennsylvanicum, or striatum (Striped M.).** Moderate growth; rounded form; elegant light green foliage, and curious reddish-stripped bark, whence the name. A valuable ornamental tree. 75 cts.

— **platanoides (Norway M.).** Spreading, rounded form; foliage large, dark green, and shadowy; moderate growth while young; hardy and easily transplanted. Very excellent shade tree for broad avenues; always rich and majestic in appearance. One of the best shade trees. 75 cts.

— **curculatum (Curled Leaved N. M.).** A curled and cut-leaved form, distinct from the eagle claw variety. \$1 00.

— **dissectum (Cut Leaved N. M.).** Foliage regularly and deeply cut so as to almost divide the leaf into three equal parts. Rare and choice. \$1 00.

— **laciniatum (Eagle's Claw N. M.).** Leaves cut, pointed, and curled down at the points into the semblance of an eagle's claw. Curious and rare. \$1 00.

— **Lorbergii (Lorberg's N. M.).** Leaves very deeply cut, and, when young, of a bright reddish color. \$1 00.

— **Schwerdlerii (Schwerdler's N. M.).** Young foliage variegated with deep reddish-purple in May and June, and sometimes on the second growth in August. A new and rare ornamental tree of great promise. \$1 00.

— **pseudo-platanus (Sycamore M.).** Moderate growth while young; spreading form; sometimes marked by numerous peculiar seed vessels in fall; reddish-brown on stems, and under side of the leaf, which is large. Hardy on

Acer pseudo-platanus

seashore and in the city; excellent shade tree. \$1 00.

— **— foliis aureis variegatis (Golden Leaved S. M.).** Leaves solid, yellow streaked. \$1 00.

— **— Douglass (Douglas's S. M.).** Smaller, more pointed leaves, than the parent type. \$1 00.

— **— Leopoldii (Leopold's S. M.).** Leaves partly white and partly yellow streaked. A very choice variety. \$1.

— **— Intescentibus.** Leaves broadly spotted with yellow. \$1 00.

— **— foliis purpureis (Purple Leaved S. M.).** Purple on the under sides of the leaves, which, as they toss in the wind, present a very effective appearance. One of the best ornamental trees. \$1 00.

— **— tricolor (Tricolored S. M.).** Leaves curiously streaked with red white and green. One of the most distinct and permanent varieties; excellent and choice. \$1 00.

— **— foliis variegatis (Silver S. M.).** Streaked with silver. \$1 00.

— **— velutinum (Velvety Leaved S. M.).** An interesting green variety of somewhat dwarf habit. Rare. \$1 50.

— **— Worleii (Worle's Golden Leaved S. M.).** Yellow spotted. \$1 00.

— **rubrum (Scarlet, or Swamp M.).** Round headed; form intermediate between that of the Norway and silver maple; medium sized; slow growth while young; green foliage, silvery underneath, with quantities of beautiful red flowers in early spring. Fall coloring of leaves unsurpassed. An excellent shade tree of more permanent beauty than the silver, and less spreading than the Norway maple. 75 cts.

Acer rubrum fulgens. Leaves deeply red in autumn. A dwarf variety of the scarlet maple. 75 cts.

— **— globosum (Globose Scarlet M.).** Round headed form. \$1 00.

— **— pyramidalis (Pyramidal S. M.).** A very distinct pyramidal form. \$1 00.

— **saccharinum (Sugar or Rock M.).** Vigorous growth; form more or less pyramidal and elegant, fall color magnificent; hardy, and one of the best of street trees because pyramidal. In every way an excellent ornamental tree. 75c.

— **— nigrum (Black Sugar M.).** Foliage darker and thicker than the sugar maple, with lobes a little more rounded. \$1 00.

— **Tartaricum (Tartarian M.).** Shrubby growth, irregular rounded form, light colored small leaves; bark smooth and light colored; hardy and easily transplanted. A rare and valuable, though neglected tree. \$1 00.

— **— ginnala.** Leaves smaller than the species. \$1 00.

— **Tauricum.** A dwarf distinct species. \$1 00.

— **trilobatum (Three-Lobed M.).** Native of Southeastern Europe. \$1 00.

Acacia Nemu (Japanese Acacia). Beautiful profuse rose colored flowers, and graceful delicate foliage. Choice. \$1 00.

Aesculus hippocastanum (Common Horse-chestnut). Foliage large and early; flowers white, dotted with red and yellow, in large trusses; blooming in May, and very showy. Well known. 75c.

Aesculus hippocastanum flore albo pleno (Double White H.). Flowers very double, in larger panicles than the preceding. Superb. \$1 00.

— — **laciniata heterophylla** (Cut Leaved H.). Foliage deeply cut in shreds. Very interesting. \$1 00.

— — **Memmingerii** (Memminger's H.). Foliage dotted with white; rare and ornamental. \$1 50.

— — **rubicunda** (Red Flowering H.). Slow growth, flowers rosy red, and later than the white; very beautiful. \$1 00.

— — — **aurea maculata** (Maculated H.). Same as above, with leaves spotted with gold. \$1 00.

— — — **nana** (Dwarf Red Flowering H.). A dwarf variety of rubicunda. \$1 00.

— — **variegata** (Variegated Leaved H.). Variegated leaves and white flowers. \$1 50.

— **pavia atrosanguinea** (Dark Red Buckeye). Dwarf habit; foliage smooth, flowers dark red. \$1 00.

— — **carnea** (Flesh Colored B.). Lighter colored flowers than the preceding. \$1 00.

— — — **pubescens** (Hoary B.). Flowers flesh-colored; young wood and leaves covered with pubescence. \$1 00.

— — **flava** (Yellow B.). Foliage smooth and pale green; flowers bright yellow in thick clusters; fruit smooth. 75 cts.

— — **glabra** (Ohio B.). Flowers pale yellow; fruit smooth. 75 cts.

— — **macrostachya** (Long Racemed B.). Dwarf; very spreading, with numerous upright spikes of white flowers in July. Very ornamental. 50 cts.

Aesculus pavia Michauxii (Michaux's B.). Flowers flesh color. \$1 00.

— — **pumila pendula** (Dwarf Pendulous B.). Dwarf, with drooping branches. \$1 00.

— — **rubra** (Red B.). Flowers brownish red. \$1 00.

— — **Whitleyii coccinea** (Whitley's B.). Flowers brilliant red; one of the best. \$1 00.

— **Sinensis** (Chinese Horse-chestnut). Medium growth and peculiar foliage. \$1 00.

Ailantus glandulosus (Tree of Heaven). Elegant, long pinnate leaves, and remarkably free from diseases and insects. No other tree produces better tropical effects. Excellent for city culture. 75 cts.

Alnus firma (Japan Alder). Rare and choice tree. Like all alders, its early catkins and round seed vessels are very interesting. \$1 00.

— **glutinosa** (Glutinous, or European A.). Rapid growth; adapted to most positions: the early flowers, or catkins, and round, curious seed vessels. 50 cts.

— — **crataegoides** (Hawthorn Leaved E. A.). \$1 00.

— — **imperialis laciniata** (Cut leaved E. A.). Pyramidal, medium-size, greyish green with deeply-cut leaves. Highly ornamental. \$1 50.

— — **quercifolia** (Oak Leaved E. A.). \$1 00.

— — **rubronervis** (Red Leaved E. A.). Leaves large, on red leaf stalks. Very striking. \$1 00.

— — **tiliacea** (Linden Leaved E. A.). \$1 00.

— **incana** (Speckled, or Hoary Alder). Vigorous grower, broadly oval leaves,

Alnus incana

rounded at the base, often coarsely toothed; whitened, and commonly downy underneath.

- **laciniata** (Hoary cut leaved A.). Cut in deep segments; one of the best. Rare and very interesting. \$1 50.

Andromeda arborca. (Sorrel Tree.) See page 81.**Amelanchier botryapium** (Snowy Mespilus). Small size; numerous snow-white flowers, blooming very early in the season. Autumnal color, red and yellow. 50 cts.

- **depressa.** Compact, and very interesting when grafted high. 75 cts.
- **floribunda** (Free Blooming A.). 50 c.
- **Japónica** (Japan A.). New. \$1 50.
- **ovalis** (Oval Leaved A.). Makes a round-headed, pretty tree when high grafted. White flowers 75 cts.
- **spicata.** Beautiful spikes of white flowers; very abundant. One of the best of the Amelanchiers. 50 cts.

Aralia Japonica (Japan Aralia). A very interesting dwarf tree; spreading form, large tripinnate leaves, prickly stem and shoots; large trusses of white flowers in summer. Peculiar waving purplish red seed vessels in autumn. 75 cts.

- **Mandschurica** (Mandschurian A.). Very hairy and prickly bipinnate leaves. \$1 00.
- **pentaphylla** (Five Leaved A.). \$1 00.
- **spinosa** (Hercules Club, or Angelica Tree). Leaves large, stem and shoots very prickly; makes many suckers. 50 cts.

Asimina triloba (Papaw, or Custard Apple). Growth slow; arrangement of leaves peculiar; bark, silver grey; fruit oval, three inches long; edible, but not pleasant. A curious small tree. 75 cts.**Betula alba** (European White Birch). Rapid growth, spray-like branches, and white bark. Effective in landscape, especially in winter. 50 cts.

- **atropurpurea** (Purple Leaved B.). Foliage dark, like Purple Beech, a striking contrast with its own white bark. Very rare and choice. \$2 00.
- **fastigiata** (Pyramidal B.). Pyramidal form, narrow and columnar; very distinct and choice. \$1 00.
- **laciniata** (Cut Leaved Weeping B.). Erect, slender, and tall, drooping its spray on all sides; foliage elegant and light, and bark snow white. Very desirable. \$1 00.
- **pendula elegans** (Elegant Weeping B.). A more delicate weeping form. \$1 50.
- **tristis** (Graceful Weeping B.). The oldest weeping form. \$1 50.
- **Youngii** (Young's Weeping B.). Droops to the ground in fine thread-like shoots; beautiful. The best of the weeping birches. \$1 50.
- **pubescens** (Hoary Leaved B.). Leaves small and roundish. 75 cts.
- **urticaefolia** (Nettle Leaved B.). Distinct, small leaves, deeply cut. 75 cts.
- **Bhoypaltra** (Indian Paper B.). America. Upright growth, large heart-shaped leaves. Choice. \$1 00.
- **lenta** (Sweet, or Cherry B.). America. Growth rapid, bark dark brown, early in leaf, bruised leaves fragrant. 50 cts.
- **lutea** (Yellow B.). America. Rapid growth; bark golden yellow. 50 cts.
- **nana** (Dwarf B.). Branches many, foliage dense, with little crenated leaves; a charming miniature tree. Rare. \$1 00.

Betula nigra (River B.). America. Graceful habit; bark, cinnamon color. 75 cts.

— **papyracea (Paper, or Canoe B.).** America. Bark brilliant white, and separates in large pieces. Very distinct. 75 cts.

— **populifolia (Poplar Leaved B.).** 75 cts.

Broussonetia papyrifera (Paper Mulberry). Round head; large curiously lobed leaves. Distinct and interesting. 75 cts.

— **cucullata (Curled Leaved P. M.).** Leaves curved upward like the sides of a boat. Curious. \$1 00.

— **heterophylla (Cut Leaved P. M.).** Somewhat tender while young. Very beautiful. \$1 00.

— **Kämpferi (Japan P. M.).** Leaves with reddish ribs. Somewhat tender. \$1 00.

— **macrophylla (Large Leaved P. M.).** \$1 00.

Carpinus Americana (American Hornbeam). Looks like the Beech, only thinner and more irregular in growth. 50 cts.

— **betulus (European H.).** Growth slow, form large and bushy, foliage very good and thick, well adapted for fences and screens, and can be made an impenetrable wall. Most useful of the genus. 50 cts.

— **incisa (Cut Leaved E. H.).** Leaves deeply cut. \$1 00.

— **variegata elegantissima (Variegated Leaved E. H.).** Leaves striped with white. \$1 50.

— **Virginica, syn. Ostrya Virginica (Ironwood).** Slender, upright tree, medium growth, smaller foliage than the other Carpinus. 50 cts.

Castanea Americana (American Chestnut). A valuable ornamental tree, both for foliage and flowers, well known for its fruit. 75 cts.

Castanea Japonica (Japan Chestnut). Very new and rare. Of great promise from the large size of its fruit and the appearance of nuts on young trees four to five years of age. Awarded a certificate of merit by the N. Y. Horticultural Society, as a *new introduction* of great value and universal interest. As hardy as the American, and nearly as large as the European Chestnut. \$2 00.

— **pumila (American Dwarf C. or Chin-quapin).** Round, neat, bushy, dwarf tree; lance oblong leaves whitish downy beneath. Very sweet nut. \$1 00.

— **vesca (Spanish C.).** Larger fruit than the American variety; sometimes a little tender while young. A very ornamental lawn tree. 75 cts.

— **laciniata heterophylla (Cut Leaved S. C.).** Not as vigorous as the parent *Castanea vesca*. \$1 00.

Catalpa bignonioides, syn. syringæfolia (Common C., or Indian Bean). Rapid growing spreading irregular form; large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters a foot long of white and purplish flowers; blooms latter end of July when few trees are in flower. Needs pruning to keep it well clothed with foliage. One of the most effective and tropical-looking lawn trees. 50 cts.

— **aurea (Golden Leaved C.).** Slower growing than parent, splendidly golden over entire leaf, on the young growths of June and the second growth of August and September. \$1 00.

— **Bungei (Bunge's C.).** Probably a dwarf form of *bignonioides*, smaller leaves piled together, very broad and massive; one of our best large shrubs. Generally known as *C. Kämpferi*. \$1 00.

Catalpa Kämpferi (Japan C.). Generally known as a dwarf form, but perhaps confused with *C. Bungei*, which seems to be the true dwarf. If so, *C. Kämpferi* differs little, to the ordinary observer, from *C. bignonioides*, except in the way its leaves are divided. 50 cts.

— *speciosa*. 75 cts.

Cedrella Sinensis. Native of China. Resembles the *Ailanthus* in foliage; strong grower, large trusses of fragrant white flowers. 75 cts.

Celtis audibertia.

Celtis Australis (European Nettle Tree). Common form of Nettle Tree in Europe. Vigorous growth, straight trunk; long, slender, flexible branches with a grey bark spotted with white; leaves dark green, marked strongly with the nerves on the lower side, and when young covered with yellow down. An interesting tree. \$1 00.

— *cordata (Heart shaped N. T.).* America. \$1 00.

— *Occidentalis (American N. T.).* Medium size, numerous slender branches, and thick, rough bark. Much resembles the Elm in general appearance. 75 cts.

— *integrifolia.* \$1 00.

— *Orientalis (Asiatic N. T.).* \$1 00.

Cerasus acida semper-florens pendula (Weeping Sour Cherry). An ever-blooming form of the Morello Cherry. \$1 00.

— *avium alba plena (Double White Flowering C.).* Vigorous growth; numerous very double rose-like flowers, that almost obscure the branches in May. A very interesting and choice variety. 50 cts.

— *pendulum (Weeping C.).* \$1 00.

— *bigarreau pendula (Common Weeping C.).* A large growing form. \$1 00.

Cerasus caproniana ranunculiflora (Ranunculus-like Flowering C.). Upright, grower, producing large double white flowers, like those of the *Ranunculus*. \$1 00.

— *Japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping C.).* Strong growth; weeping gracefully and directly to the ground; flowers in spring of a beautiful rose color. A new and rare tree, sure to be popular, and worthy of a distinguished position on the lawn; said to be the favorite weeping tree of Japan. \$1 00.

— *pumila pendula (Dwarf Weeping C.).* Grafted standard high, makes a curious and beautiful little round-headed drooping tree with ornamental small fruit. A rare and very choice variety especially suited for small lawns. \$1 00.

— *variegata (Dwarf Variegated Weeping C.).* A fine variegated form of the above, which is peculiarly ornamental. \$1 00.

— *Sieboldii flore roseo pleno (Siebold's Double red Flowering C.).* Semi-double white flowers tinged with red. 50 cents.

— *flore albo pleno (Siebold's Double White C.).* Semi-double white flowers. 50 cts.

Cercidiphyllum Japonicum. Japan. Medium-sized; leaves heart shaped and purplish when young like those of the Judas Tree; form pyramidal, and bark smooth; flowers inconspicuous. As a whole, the tree is a stately and most beautiful object. A new and valuable introduction of great rarity. \$2 00.

Cercis Canadensis (Red-Bud, or Judas Tree). Irregular rounded form, foliage medium sized. A valuable lawn tree bearing quantities of beautiful pink flowers in May. 50 cts.

Cercis Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Growth moderate, bush form, foliage deep rich green shining and heart shaped, retained healthy late in the Autumn; flowers before leaves in Spring, rosy pink, wreathing closely the greater part of the stem, also larger than those of *C. Canadensis*. Choice and rare; one of the most valuable of small trees. 75 cts.

Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe). Moderate growth, rounded form, foliage rather large, pointed and shining; flowers numerous in June, pure white, long, feathery, lace like, or fringe like, bark smooth and clean. A choice lawn tree. 50 cts.

Cornus florida (White Flowering Dogwood). America. Spreading irregular, foliage firm rich texture, piled together in distinctly layer like masses, and, in the Fall, of a rich crimson color. Large milky white flowers in early spring. One of our most valuable small trees. 50 cts.

— **flore rubro (Red Flowering D.).** Flowers suffused with bright red color lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well known White Dogwood, but a fresh pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivalled \$2 00.

— **pendula (Weeping Dogwood).** This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and the upright leading stem of the weeping beech \$1 50.

Crataegus (The Thorn). The Thorns are desirable on account of effective peculiarities of growth, foliage and flowers. They flower in May and June.

— **coccinea (Scarlet Fruited T.).** Flowers large and white; a fine free growing tree, with large foliage for a Thorn. 75 cts.

— **maxima.** Still larger leaves than the last. 75 cts.

— **crus-galli (Cock Spur T.).** America. Bushy leaves, thick and glossy, hanging late in autumn. Spines very long and sharp; branches numerous and horizontal, with stratified lines of foliage, forming a flat bushy head. 50 cts.

— **pyracanthaefolia pendula.** Small bright green foliage like that of the evergreen thorn. 75 cts.

— **Douglasii (Douglas's T.).** Fastigate habit, leaves remarkably leathery and shining, especially in autumn, when they acquire a purplish hue; fruit small and dark purple. A very ornamental plant. 75 cts.

— **glabra (Glabrous Leaved T.).** 75 cts.

— **glandulosa (Glandulous Leaved T.).** 75 cts.

— **horrida (Long Spiked T.).** 75 cts.

— **Layii (Lay's T.).** 75 cts.

— **Leeana.** Vigorous striking tree, large deeply cut leaves, strong upright vigorous shoots. 75 cts.

— **lucida odorata (Glossy Leaved T.).** 75 cts.

— **malifolia (Apple Leaved T.).** 75 cts

— **opulifolia.** Leaves like the Guelder Rose, only much smaller. 75 cts.

— **orientalis (Oriental T.).** 75 cts.

Cratægus oxyacantha (English Hawthorn).

Celebrated English hedge plant. It is, however, much less valuable for that purpose in 'his country, being exposed somewhat to disease; does better on rich loamy soil, carefully pruned and cultivated. 50 cts.

— **alba plena (White Flowering English H.).** 75 cts.

— **coccinea flore pleno.** Flowers double red, very large. 75 cts.

— **flore pleno Paulii (Paul's Double Flowering E. H.).** Best double red Hawthorn, very showy. 75 cts.

— **Gumperii bi-color (Gumper's Eng. H.).** Flowers white, edged with rose. A charming variety. 75 cts.

— **puniceo (Red, or Superb English H.).** Flowers large, dark, red, and very showy. 75 cts.

— **pleno.** Brilliant double red flowers. 75 cts.

— **roseo pleno.** Double pink flowers with white tips; fragrant and attractive. 75 cts.

— **pyramidalis (Pyramidal T.).** 75 cts.

— **pyrifolia (Pear Leaved T.).** 75 cts.

— **splendens.** 75 cts.

— **tanacetifolia (Tansy Leaved T.).** A fine, large, vigorous tree, with beautiful foliage and yellow fruit. 75 cts.

— **tomentosa (Hairy Leaved T.).** 75 cts.

— **trilobata (Three Lobed T.).** A spreading, slender branched tree, thorny, fruit yellow tinged with red, leaves shiny, changing to fine red in Autumn. 75 cts.

Cydonia Sinensis (Chinese Quince). An interesting tree of great rarity. Large fruit. 75 cts.

Cytisus laburnum. (Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain). Growth moderate;

Cytisus laburnum.

very ornamental tree with trifoliate leaves; long drooping racemes of showy flowers; May to June. 50 cts.

— **Adamii syn. purpurescens.** Good upright grower. Flowers reddish-purple, slightly tinged with buff; racemes eight inches or more in length. 75 cts.

— **Alschingerii (Alschinger's L.).** Dalmatia. A distinct and large growing form, with long racemes of rich yellow flowers. 75 cts.

— **Alpinus (Scotch, or Alpine L.).** Form irregular, spreading foliage, denser, larger, and of a deeper green than the common laburnum, and the yellow flowers in larger racemes. A picturesque ornamental tree. 50 cts.

— **giganteum (Large Leaved L.).** 75 cts.

— **grandiflorum (Great Flow. L.).** 75 cts.

— **Parksii (Park's L.).** 75 cts.

— **quercifolium (Oak Leaved L.).** A variety with pinnate leaflets, not unlike the leaves of the English oak. 75 cts.

— **Vossii (Voss's L.).** 75 cts.

Dimorphanthus Mandschuricus. A Virgilia-like tree of medium size and beautiful foliage. New and rare. \$1 00.

Diospyros kiaki (Japan Persimmon). Leaves large, leathery and shining; fruit very large, golden-hued and nearly free from astringent qualities, and hanging on the tree after the leaves have fallen, thus forming a beautiful and striking picture. There are eight or ten varieties that have been introduced, but there are many more in Japan. Not entirely hardy north of Richmond. An excellent ornamental tree. \$1 00. (

Diospyros lotus (European P.). Leaves of a beautiful dark glossy green above and downy beneath; flowers small, reddish-white; fruit size of a cherry, yellow when ripe, sweet and astringent. Not entirely hardy.

— **Virginica (American P.).** Leaves large smooth and glossy; flowers pale

Diospyros Virginica.

yellow; fruit size of a crab apple, reddish-yellow, astringent until frost gives it a good flavor. When young it is not entirely hardy in the northern States, but when matured endures extreme cold. 75 cts.

BEECHES.

THE Beech is among the most valuable trees known, for avenues, screens, or lawns. The sturdy and solid trunk, the picturesque branches, and the rich glossy foliage are unsurpassed.

Unless properly cultivated in the nursery the Beech is shy of removal. By adopting a thorough system of pruning and transplanting, we are enabled to offer unusually fine specimens of these magnificent trees.

Fagus ferruginea (American Beech). Medium size, compact form, and elegant, varied outline; rich, glossy, attractive foliage, smooth bark. One of the most valuable shade trees. 50 cts.

— **sylvatica (European Beech).** Medium size, compact form, rather slower growth than the American Beech and richer in coloring. Shade most delightful among all trees. A choice and beautiful tree in all its forms. 50 cts.

— **argentea variegata (Silver Variegated B.).** \$1 50.

— **asplenifolia (Fern Leaved B.).** Broader leaves and more spreading shape than the cut leaved variety. \$1 00.

— **atropurpurea (River's Purple B.).** Medium size, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a richer and more permanent dark color than that

Fagus — —

of any other deciduous tree. Not easily transplanted unless its roots have been made very fibrous by frequent removals. A very choice ornamental tree. \$1 00.

— **aurea variegata (Golden Variegated B.).** \$1 50.

— **castanefolia (Chestnut Leaved B.).** A large leaved form. \$1 00.

— **cristata (Crisped Leaved B.).** A curled and crisped leaved form of the cut leaved type. \$1 00.

— **euprea (Copper B.).** Bronze, or copper color, similar otherwise, to atropurpurea. \$1 00.

— **laciniata (Cut Leaved B.).** Medium growth, cone shaped, and compact; peculiar airy outline from small cut leaved foliage. One of the most choice and symmetrical of deciduous trees. \$1 00.

Fagus sylvatica macrophylla (Large Leaved B.). The largest leaved Beech. \$1 00.

- — **pendula (Weeping B.).** Medium size, very irregular and eccentric in form, rich foliage piled in masses, and branches tossed into the most grotesque shapes; foliage like that of all Beeches, held late in fall. The most ornamental of deciduous weeping trees. \$1 50.

Fraxinus Americana (White Ash). Broad round head, medium height, straight clean trunk. While young it is remarkable for the softness and mellow green of its foliage. Will thrive where *Fraxinus Europea* will languish. An excellent shade and ornamental tree. 50 cts.

- — **aucubæfolia (Aucuba Leaved A.).** Blotched with gold. 75 cts.
- — **Boscii (Bosc's A.).** Dark glossy foliage and brown wooly shoots; distinct and fine. 75 cts.
- — **juglandifolia (Walnut Leaved A.).** Medium size, rounded form, with very persistent leaves and remarkable bluish tint. One of the best. 75 cts.
- — **pannosa (Cloth-like Leaved A.).** Resembles *Boscii*, but with much larger leaves and more downy. 75 cts.
- — **platycarpa (Water A.)** 75 cts.
- — **pubescens (Red A.)** 75 cts.
- — **punctata (Gold Spotted Leaved A.).** Marked with smaller and less distinct spots than *F. Aucubæfolia*, but a stronger grower. 75 cts.
- — **quadrangulata (Blue A.).** Angular form of stem and wood. 75 cts.
- — **rufa (Hairy A.).** Upright habit, dark green leaves, occasionally clustered in threes. Very distinct. 75 cts.

Fraxinus Americana spectabilis. A very handsome variety with large leathery leaves of a dark, glossy green; grey down underneath. \$1 00.

- — **viridis (Green A.).** 75 cts.
- **elonza Japonica.** Japan. A distinct vigorous growing tree, with small leaves. The young branches droop very gracefully. 75 cts.
- **excelsior (European Ash).** Full spreading head, short thick trunk. Darker foliage than the American species 50 cts.
- — **atrovirens (Dwarf Crisped Leaved A.).** A remarkably small tree, with very dark green curled foliage, arranged closely along the stem. Very curious and rare. \$1 50.
- — **aurea (Golden-barked A.).** 75c.
- — **concavaefolia variegata (Variegated Leaved A.).** Medium growth. A remarkably beautiful and distinct variety, with the young leaves of a silvery white color, tinged with pink, changing when older to a light green. When the second growth appears the tree seems covered with white flowers. 75 cts.
- — **cucullata (Curled Leaved A.)** 75 cts.
- — **heterophylla (Cut Leaved A.)** 75 cts.
- — **jaspidea pendula (Striped Barked A.).** Medium growth. A very effective tree with pendulous branches, shining orange brown bark and elegant foliage, with leaf stalks of a pale yellow. \$1 00.
- — **monophylla (Single Leaved A.).** Single broad leaves instead of the pinnate foliage common among the ashes. A fine tree. 75 cts.
- — **laciniata.** \$1 00.
- — **myrtifolia (Myrtle Leaved A.).** 75 cts.

Fraxinus excelsior pendula (Weeping European A.). Rapid growing for a weeping tree, spreading and very pendulous in habit. It covers a great space, turning its branches in a very peculiar manner. Well adapted for forming arbors and covering seats. Somewhat coarse and therefore benefitted by pruning frequently. \$1 00.

— **salicifolia** (Willow Leaved A.). 75 cts.

— **variegata** (Variegated Willow Leaved A.). \$1 00.

— **scelopendrifolia**. Medium height. An elegant tree with very peculiar drooping leaves, as narrow as a blade of grass. Curious and attractive. \$1 50.

— **Japanica argentea variegata** (Japan Silver Leaved A.). A choice and most beautiful plant. A little tender while young. \$2 00.

— **aurea variegata** (Golden Leaved Japan A.). Very beautiful, but, like the above, a little tender. \$2 00.

— **serratifolia** (Japan Serrate Leaved A.). A very fine variety, with leaves broadly serrated. \$1 00.

— **lenticifolia pendula** (Lentiscus Leaved Weeping A.). 75 cts.

— **ornus** (Flowering Ash). Medium or low growth; foliage like that of the American Ash. Flowers in May or June, fringe like, in large drooping clusters at the ends of the branches. An attractive and valuable ornamental tree. 50 cts.

— **Theophrasta**. Large, distinct form. \$1 00.

Gleditschia Caspica (Caspian Honey Locust). A strong irregular tree, with comparatively large foliage; white flowers in short panicles. \$1 00.

Gleditschia Sinensis (Chinese H. L.). A very distinct, medium sized tree of vigorous growth, and great hardiness, with many ornamental qualities. 75 cts.

— **inermis** (Thornless H. L.). Round head, elegant form, and less vigorous growth than Sinensis. 75 cts.

— **triacanthos** (Three Thorned Acacia, or Common E. I.). A common and very ornamental shade tree with elegant foliage. Valuable for hedges and barriers from its strong and abundant thorns. 50 cts.

— **Bujotii pendula** (Weeping H. L.). One of the most graceful of weeping trees. The form of the tree is somewhat irregular in outline; the branches drooping in a picturesque, but not perpendicular manner. \$1 00.

Gymnocladus Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). Irregular form; leaves doubly compound, bluish green, very large and elegant, coming out late and falling early. Shoots cane-like, blunt and stubby, and bark extremely rough, giving it a singular, marked appearance in winter. The shade of its feathery foliage, which is set at an unusually oblique angle, is light and agreeable, affording glances of sunlight. A noble tree of excellent ornamental qualities. 75 cts.

Halesia diptera (Two Winged Snowdrop). Larger broader leaves, and larger flowers than those of Halesia tetraptera. A very beautiful and choice tree. 75 cts.

— **tetraptera** (Four Winged Snowdrop, or Silver Bell). Medium size; producing, as soon as the leaves appear, a great number of large crowded clusters of beautiful, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. 50 cts.

Hovenia dulcis. Japan. Irregular form; middle sized shining leaves; said to be an agreeable fruit. \$1 00.

Juglans cinerea (Butter Nut). Growth medium; large tufted flat head, broader than high; branches starting near the ground, and extending more or less horizontally. A fine ornamental tree. 75 cts.

— **nigra (Black Walnut).** Growth vigorous, round spacious form, spreading grandly with age; foliage of marked beauty from its light color and lanceolate leaves. 75 cts.

— **regia (Madeira Nut).** Growth vigorous. A noble, well balanced tree, with strong spreading branches, thickly clad with warm russet-lined foliage. 75 cts.

— **laciniata (Cut Leaved Madeira Nut).** A distinct cut leaved variety. \$1 00.

— **preparturiens.** A dwarf variety that bears fruit when very small; strong spreading branches. \$1 00.

Kolreuteria Japonica (Japan Kolreuteria). Differing from the better known *K. paniculata*, in its broader and shorter trusses of yellow flowers. \$1 00.

— **paniculata (Chinese, or Panicked Flowering K.).** Medium sized, round headed tree, with pinnate leaves of warm, light color, and large, showy, yellow flowers in July, which are succeeded by a curious growth of large bladdery capsules, or seed vessels. A very choice ornamental tree which should be more employed. 75 cts.

Larix Americana (Hackmatac, or American Larch). A tall, pyramidal tree, with very slender trunk; likes moist soil; is rugged and hardy. Beautiful young growth in early spring. 50 cts.

— **Dahurica (Dahurian L.).** Bushy, irregular growing, with twisted, droop-

Larix

ing branches, densely covered with foliage. 75 cts.

— **Europæa (European L.).** Like the American, but more dense and compact in growth. 50 cts.

— **glauca (Glaucous European L.).** Fine glaucous tint. 75 cts.

— **pendula (Weeping European L.).** Medium size. One of the most picturesque of weeping trees. Throws out grotesque, extremely eccentric branches, clothed with the delicate characteristic Larch foliage; leaves very glaucous. One of the most remarkable and choice ornamental trees. \$2 00.

— **leptolepsis Japan L.).** Money Pine of Japan. Most vigorous grower of all the Larches; slender, dark, yellowish ash colored branches, with green foliage. \$1 00.

Laurus benzoin (Spice-bush). Bushy, light green foliage; flowers before the leaves; aromatic odor from the wood. 50 cts.

— **sassafras (Sassafras).** Medium size. Round headed; foliage beautiful and of curious form. A well known tree, with pleasant aromatic bark and roots. It possesses much beauty, and should be in every collection. 50 cts.

Liquidambar styraciflua (Sweet Gum Tree, or Bilsted). A stately tree, with dark green star-like leaves and cork bark. Its form is broad and pyramidal, and adapted for streets and avenues; its leaves in the spring emit a refreshing fragrance, and assume in autumn rich tints of yellow and red. It is one of the most desirable trees, but should be transplanted when young. 75 cts.

Liriodendron tulipifera (Tulip Tree). A tall, broad and pyramidal tree, grows rapidly, but requires to be transplanted small. Its foliage is clean, with a charming light green and very distinctive tint; its flowers are like an orange and green tulip. It is well

Liriodendron tulipifera.

adapted for avenues, and its shaft is as regular as the column of a Grecian temple. 75 cts.

Maackia Amurensis. Amoor Country. New and rare. \$1 50.

MAGNOLIAS.

THESE choice medium-sized trees are well known for their exquisite, early, white and purple flowers, elegant form and effective foliage. The difficulty of transplanting safely their peculiar roots has prevented their free use by lovers of trees. This difficulty we have greatly diminished by a carefully devised system of propagation, pruning, and transplanting, and are now prepared to furnish plants which can be moved at a minimum of risk.

Magnolia acuminata (Cucumber Tree). A pyramidal tree of rapid growth, large leaves, and numerous but not showy flowers of greenish tint. It should be transplanted small, and is valuable for avenues. 50 cts.

— **atropurpurea** (Very Dark Purple Japan M.). Darkest purple flowers of all Magnolias. Blooms late in May; later than the Chinese Magnolias. Very rare. \$3 00.

— **auriculata.** Ear Shaped Leaves. America. Curious and interesting. \$1 00.

— **conspicua** (Yulan, or Chinese White M.). One of the most beautiful of the Chinese magnolias—well-known low trees the flowers of which appear before the leaves. This variety is covered in May with masses of snow-white, lily-like flowers, and when thus in bloom is one of the most beautiful objects imaginable. \$1 50.

— **Lennei** (Lenne's Hybrid Chinese M.). A very showy flower, cup shaped,

Magnolia Lennei.

crimson-purple outside, and pearl-colored within. Finest of the Purple Magnolias. \$1 50.

— **Norbertiana** (Norbert's Hybrid Chinese M.). A seedling of Soulangeana, with darker purple flowers, and more slender habit. \$1 00.

— **Soulangeana** (Soulange's Hybrid Chinese M.). A hybrid of *conspicua* and *Purpurea*. Medium size; largest of the Chinese Magnolias, low spreading head, producing in the greatest profusion, white flowers, with purple at the base of the petals. It blooms later than the *conspicua*, and is very showy. \$1 00.

— **speciosa** (Hybrid Chinese M.). Flowers, a little smaller than those of the last, bloom a week later, and remain longer on the tree. \$1 00.

— **stricta** (Hybrid Chinese M.). Erect growing; flowers slightly tinted with purple, almost as white as *conspicua*, blooming a week later. \$1 00.

Magnolia superba (Hybrid Chinese M.). Darker flowers and smaller than *M. Soulangiana*, which it resembles. \$1 00.

— **cordata (Yellow Cucumber Tree).** Medium size, rounded form, good foliage and numerous bright yellow tulip-shaped flowers, which appear twice in a season—May and August. Very desirable. \$1 00.

— **glauca (Glaucous M.).** Low size; beautiful glossy leaves, whitish beneath. Its flowers are cup-shaped, white, and fragrant. Very attractive. 75 cts.

— **longifolia (Long Leaved Glaucous M.).** A long leaved variety of the above. Both these have better growth and much finer flowers when grafted on either *M. tripetala* or *acuminata*. 75 cts.

— **Thompsoniana (Thompson's Glaucous Leaved M.).** A low growing seedling of *Glauca*, with larger leaves, and large white fragrant flowers in June, beautifully cupped. \$1 00.

— **hypoleuca.** Japan. A new tree of great beauty, of medium height, and inclining to be fastigiate in form. The leaves are a foot long, glaucous underneath and sometimes purple tinted above, with a red midrib and leaf stem. The flowers are creamy white, delightfully fragrant, and bloom in June after the foliage is developed. \$3 00.

— **Kobus (Thurber's Japan M.).** Medium size, bushy form, flowers bluish white, sweet scented. \$1 00.

— **macrophylla (Great Leaved M.).** A medium sized, spreading tree, with immense leaves, and white flowers a foot in diameter. It is the largest flower of any tree indigenous to America. Its large leaves and flowers give

Magnolia macrophylla.

it a grand tropical appearance. Most effective of the *Magnolias*. \$1 00.

— **Watsonii.** Japan. A new tree most charming in leaf and flower; the leaf is large and rich, but the flower is a gem; a cluster of stamens and pistil of crimson and orange color lie in the cup, the petals of which close around it, while the spicy fragrance is very penetrating and can scarcely be described. \$5 00.

— **purpurea (Purple Japan M.).** A low spreading bush, dark green leaves and flowers of pale purple color outside, shading to creamy white within; young shoots and flower buds are sometimes injured north of Philadelphia. Very showy. 75 cts.

— **gracilis (Slender M.).** A graceful and finer variety of the above, with a more slender, fastigiate form. \$1 00.

— **rubra.** A variety of *M. purpurea*. \$1 00.

— **stellata (Hall's Japan M.).** A dwarf tree introduced by Dr. Hall from Japan. Its form is low and shrub-like; its flowers are pure white; the petals are long, narrow, and arranged in double rows, and the fragrance is delicate. It blooms earlier than any other *Magnolia*, and is very showy. \$1 50.

— **tripetala (Umbrella M.).** America. Medium height, strong grower, leaves large, flower large white and cup-shaped. 50 cts.

Malus communis alba plena (Double White Flowering Apple). Medium height, abundant showy white flowers. 50 cts.

— **aucubæfolia (Aucuba Leaved A.).** Leaves beautifully spotted with silver. 50 cts.

Malus coronaria flore pleno (Double Garland Flowering A.). Medium height; produces at the end of May rose colored, violet scented flowers. Very desirable. 50 cts.

— **odorata** (Fragrant Garland Flowering A.). 50 cts.

— **fructu albo** (White Fruited A.). 50 cts.

— **Halleana** (Hall's Japan A.). Dwarf; narrow leaves, beautiful pink flowers. Very distinct. New and choice. 75 cts.

— **Riversii semi-plena** (Rivers' Semi-Double Flowering A.). 50 cts.

— **spectabilis** (Chinese Crab A.). Medium height, large, semi-double, rose-colored flowers. 50 cts.

— **rendula** (Chinese Weeping Crab A.). \$1 00.

Mespilus Germanica (The Medlar). Medium size; flowers white and large; branches tortuous and fantastic. 75 cts.

— **variegata** (Variegated German M.). \$1 00.

Morus alba (White Fruited Mulberry). Medium size, with abundant succulent leaves. Will grow on poor soil. Best sort for silkworms. 50 cts.

— **Moretti**. A fine rapid growing tree, with large foliage. 50 cts.

— **Downingii** (Downing's M.). Superior fruit. 75 cts.

— **Hispanica** (Spanish M.). Leaves smooth, glossy and very large; fruit purple. A vigorous and noble tree. 75 cts.

— **Langdonii** (Langdon's M.). Fruit excellent. 75 cts.

— **nigra** (Chinese Black Fruited M.). Medium size, large dark purple fruit. Excellent. \$1 00.

Morus rubra (American Red M.). Fruit good and abundant; sub-acid. 50 cts.

— **Tokwa** (Japan M.). A strong, rapid-growing species, with leaves very large and of a shining green; often curled and crimped at maturity. 75 cts.

Nyssa capitata (Ogeechee Lime.). Small tree; leaves downy beneath. \$1 00.

— **multiflora** (Pepperidge, or Sour Gum.). Medium-sized picturesque tree; leaves of a shiny green and arranged in distinct horizontal branches and beech-like sprays, turning to a splendid crimson in autumn. Choice, but hard to transplant. \$1 00.

Paulownia imperialis. Japan. Very rapid growth, large leaves, blossoms trumpet-shaped in large purple upright panicles in May. Presents a splendid tropical effect if cut down every year, when the foliage is unsurpassed for size. 75 cts.

Persica vulgaris camelliæflora plena (Camellia Like Flowering Peach.). Flowers large, double and abundant, with a rich carmine tint. It is most charming and unequalled by anything else which blossoms early in May. 50 cts.

— **foliis purpureis** (Purple Leaved P.). Leaves in spring of a deep blood red color, which the young growth preserves the entire summer. 50 cts.

— **rosea plena**. (Pink Flowering P.). 50 cts.

— **versicolor plena**. Flowers variously white and red, or variegated, on the tree at the same time. One of the most curious of flowering trees. 50 cts.

Phellodendron Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). Medium size, pyramidal form, leaves bright red in autumn and remaining very late on the tree. In general appearance not unlike the Ailantus. \$1 00.

Phellodendron Japonica (Japan P.). \$1 00.

Planera acuminata (Kiaki Elm). The Planeras are medium sized trees, much resembling the Elm, and with elegant foliage. The acuminata is from Japan, and has large, smooth, glossy, bright green and deeply indented leaves, on bright red stems. The young shoots are also red. Very ornamental. 75 cts.

— **Californica (California Planera).** \$1 00.

— **crenata (Caucasian P.).** \$1 00.

— **Richardii (Richard's Weeping P.).** Low spreading tree; not quite hardy. \$1 00.

Platanus Occidentalis (American Plane, or Buttonwood). The Plane trees are rapid growing, and of large size, with a bark which peels off, leaving patches of yellow and green. The Buttonwood is well known. 50 cts.

— **— palmata (Palmate Plane).** Curiously shaped leaf. \$1 00.

— **— variegata (Variegated Leaved P.).** Leaves spotted and silver streaked. \$1 00.

— **Orientalis (Oriental Plane).** Similar to P. Occidentalis, but superior to it in every way, and better for streets. 75 cts.

Populus alba (Abele, or White Poplar). The Poplars are all large, rapid growing trees, and will thrive in any soil. The leaves are on slender foot-stalks and easily stirred by the wind, when the white underside is shown and produces a fine effect. 50 cts.

— **— canescens (Grey Poplar).** Branches upright and compact. Leaves roundish waved, and toothed, downy underneath. A fine tree on marshy soils. 50 cts.

Populus alba nivea. Foliage larger than that of alba, white and very downy beneath. Makes a fine contrast with the green foliage of other trees. 50 cts.

— **balsamifera (Tacamahac, or Balsam Poplar).** Large foliage, first leaves of a rich gamboge color, turning to deep green beneath; form pyramidal. A valuable tree, 50 cts.

— **Canadensis variegata aurea (Variegated Canadian P.).** Leaves suffused with yellow. Distinct and fine. 50 cts.

— **Caroliniana (Carolina Poplar, or Cotton Wood).** A vigorous ornamental shade tree. 50 cts.

— **certinensis (Asiatic Poplar).** New and rare. \$1 00.

— **crispa (Curled Leaved Poplar).** The bark on the young wood is raised in furrows. A distinct variety. 75 cts.

— **elegans.** Upright growth; brownish wood and fine foliage. 50 cts.

— **Eugenie.** A recent introduction of pyramidal, rapid growth, and handsome yellowish-green foliage. 50 cts.

— **fastigiata (Lombard P.).** Its tall fastigiate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet, makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. 50 cts.

— **— plantierensis.** 50 cts.

— **laurifolia (Laurel Leaved P.).** \$1 00.

— **Nolestii.** Asiatic species. New and rare. \$1 00.

— **pendula Græca (Athenian Weeping P.).** A fine drooping variety, with numerous dark colored catkins. \$1 00.

— **— grandidentata (Large American Aspen).** Leaves large and deeply serrated with a rich yellowish red tinge when they first appear, changing

Populus —

to a fine glaucous green. Long slender branches drooping gracefully to the ground. \$1 00.

— **nigra** (Weeping Black Poplar).

A graceful drooping tree with dark red catkins and ash-colored bark. \$1 00

— **parasol de St. Julien.** A new French variety with fine drooping habit. \$1 00.

— **tremula** (Weeping Aspen). \$1 00.

— **rotundifolia** (Round Leaved Japan Poplar). Spreading tree, large, nearly round leaves, dark green above and downy beneath. \$1 00.

— **suavolens pyramidalis.** 75 cts.

— **Turkestanii.** New introduction. Rare. \$1 00.

Prunus cerasus padus. (Bird Cherry). Europe. Large shrub, resembling our choke cherry, of value as a shrub on the lawn. 50 cts.

— **aucubæfolia** (Aucuba Leaved B. C.). Blotched with gold. 75 cts.

— **flore pleno** (Double Flowering B. C.). Large flowering form. 75 cts.

Prunus cerasus padus foliis variegata is **Variegated Leaved B. C.**). 75 cts.

— **domestica foliis variegatis** (Variegated Leaved Plum). Yellow variegated leaves. Bears good fruit. 50 cts.

Prunus domestica flore pleno (Double Flowering Plum). Fine double white flowers. 50 cts.

— **Simonii.** China. Flowers small white in early spring, fruit small, flattened, looks like a nectarine, except that it is brick red; aromatic flavor different from any other plum. A new and interesting plant. 50 cts.

— **spinosa flore pleno.** (Double Flowering Sloe). 50 cts.

Ptelea trifoliata (Hop Tree, or Shrubby Trefoil). If trimmed to a single stem, it makes a low, handsome tree, with clustered flowers resembling hops. Interesting. 50 cts.

Pterocarya fraxinifolia. Caucasus. Medium-sized, rapid growing; related to walnuts and hickories, \$1 50.

— **lævigata**

Pyrus communis argentea (Silver Leaved Pear). 50 cts.

— **pendula** (Weeping Pear). 75 cts.

OAKS.

THE solid and enduring qualities of this family are well-known, but there are many beautiful varieties which have received comparatively little recognition. Our collection of these is very large, and they are carefully pruned and transplanted.

Quercus alba (White Oak). The genus is well-known as containing some of the largest trees. The White Oak is the noblest tree of our forests. One on our premises measures 22 feet in circumference, and is supposed to be over 500 years old. 75 cts.

Quercus cerris (Turkey Oak). Tall, symmetrical round head; bright shining leaves. Very ornamental. 75 cts.

— **dentata.** \$2 00.

— **coccinea** (Scarlet Oak). Tall, with deeply cut leaves; scarlet autumnal tints. \$1 00.

Quercus Daimio (Japan Oak). A rare tree of great value; large broad leathery leaves of a glossy dark green, covered when young with a brownish down. \$2 00.

— **discolor (Swamp White Oak).** 75 cts.

— **Halleana.** Japan. Similar to Quercus Daimio, only a larger tree. \$2 00.

— **imbricaria (Laurel or Shingle Oak).** Middle sized tree with laurel like, lance oblong leaves, glossy above, more or less downy beneath. 75 cts.

— **macrocarpa (Over Cup Oak).** Moderate spreading growth; leaves of various shapes; branches have a cork-like appearance. Acorns large, cup mossed and deep. 75 cts.

— **Mongolica (Mongolian Oak).** Long, deeply notched green glaucous leaves, Very rare. \$1 50.

— **palustris (Pin Oak).** A tall, symmetrical, pyramidal tree of rapid growth, with branches drooping below the horizontal line; bright glossy foliage, and very ornamental. An avenue of this tree in Flushing shows it to be remarkably adapted for streets. 75 cts.

— **Pannonica (Hungarian Oak).** Leaves very large, deeply indented and leathery. A very handsome and noble tree. Rare. \$2 00.

— **phellos (Willow Leaved Oak).** Medium size; leaves long and narrow like those of a willow; shoots long and slender. Very distinct and effective. \$1 00.

— **prinos (Chestnut Oak).** Vigorous growth; leaves entire and serrated like those of the chestnut. One of the most beautiful of oaks, and will grow on the poorest soil. 75 cts.

— **laciniata (Cut Leaved Chestnut Oak).** Very rare. \$1 50.

Quercus pubescens (Downy Leaved Oak). Leaves downy beneath. \$1 00.

— **Pyrenaica pendula, syn. tauzin pendula.** Tender while young. Beautiful. \$2 00.

— **splendens, syn. tausin splendens.** Also tender while young. \$2 00.

— **robur (Common English Oak).** Spreading and slow growth. A very enduring tree, graceful and vigorous when young, majestic and grand in maturity. 75 cts.

— **argentea variegata (Silver Leaved Oak).** Leaves edged with silver. Very striking. \$1 00.

— **atropurpurea (Purple Leaved Oak).** A very remarkable variety with leaves dark as the Purple Beech. \$2 00.

— **aureo-viridis (Gold and Green Variegated Oak).** Leaves broadly striped with yellow between the ribs. 2 00.

— **comptonæfolia (Fern Leaved Oak).** Very narrow sharply notched leaves. Smallest of cut-leaved oaks. \$1 00.

— **concordia (Golden Leaved Oak).** A most charming variety with gold leaves of a constant and rich bright color late in summer. One of the most beautiful of all plants of that tint. \$2 00.

— **conferta.** \$2 00.

— **contorta (Contorted Leaved Oak).** Leaves strangely twisted. Very interesting. \$1 00.

— **fastigiata (Pyramidal Oak.)** Medium size, very upright, like the Lombardy Poplar. A remarkable tree. \$1 50.

— **cucullata (Curled Pyramidal Oak).** Leaves curled at the edges. Very rare. \$2 00.

Quercus robur foliis punctatis (**Mottle Leaved Pyramidal Oak**). Leaves more or less spotted with silver. \$1 00.

— **Hartwissiana**. \$1 00.

— **heterophylla** (**Alternate Leaved Oak**). A curious variety, sporting between entire narrow leaves like the Willow, and those cut at the edge. \$1 50.

— **dissecta** (**Cut Leaved Oak**). A variety of the above with shred-like foliage, more deeply cut. \$1 50.

— **laciniata**. Leaves cut nearly to the midrib, forming long narrow lobes. Foliage graceful, light and elegant. \$1 00.

— **latifolia cucullata**. A singular variety with broad leaves slightly turned down at the edges. \$1 00.

— **Louetti** (**Louett's Oak**). Leaves longer and more lanceolate than usual. Very good and distinct. \$1 00.

— **macrophylla** (**Large Leaved English Oak**). \$1 00.

— **maculata alba** (**White Spotted Oak**). \$1 50.

— **nigricans** (**Dark Leaved Oak**). A remarkable variety with fine bushy form, and leaves darker than those of the Purple Beech. \$1 00.

— **pendula** (**Weeping Oak**). A very distinct and remarkable tree with long slender drooping branches; in its weeping character similar to the Willow, but with longer branches. \$2 00.

— **tricolor variegata** (**Tri-Colored Oak**). Leaves curiously streaked, and spotted with white. \$1 50.

— **rubra** (**Red American Oak**). Tall and spreading, purplish red autumnal tints. A noble tree. 75 cts.

Quercus sessiliflora pubescens. \$1 00.

— **tinctoria olivæformis** (**Black Barked Oak**). 75 cts.

Rhus aromatica (**Fragrant Sumac**). \$1 00.

— **copallina** (**Dwarf S.**). 75 cts.

— **cotinus** (**Purple Fringe, or Smoke Tree**). This variety is a low tree with roundish head, and covered with reddish seed vessels like a purple mist. Very attractive. 50 cts.

— **glabra laciniata** (**Cut Leaved Sumac**). A beautiful low tree, or shrub with leaves of very large size, deeply cut and drooping gracefully from the branches. Autumnal color, a rich red. 75 cts.

— **Osbeckii** (**Osbeck's Chinese S.**). A new variety, assuming in autumn a reddish fawn and orange color, which is very charming. \$1 00.

— **species**, from Japan. \$1 00.

Robinia pseud-acacia (**Yellow Locust**). The Robinias are medium-sized trees, growing very rapidly, and possessing a soft and graceful foliage with a most refreshing tint of light green. The white pea-blossom flowers are very abundant and fragrant, and grow in racemes. They are generally armed with thorns. This variety, the Yellow Locust, is well known for its hard wood, which is almost indestructible. 50 cts.

— **bella rosea**. A thornless variety with flesh-colored flowers. 75 cts.

— **Bessoniana**. Has an upright growth, and is without thorns. It is one of the best varieties. 75 cts.

— **bullata**. More compact than the last. 75 cts.

— **foliis aureis** (**Yellow Leaved L.**). 75 cts.

Robinia pseud-acacia hispida (Rose Acacia).

A shrub, or a fine tree when grafted high on Locust; leaves large, flowers large, showy and very abundant. 75 cts.

— — — **rosea grandiflora (Red Flowering Rose Acacia).** A large flowering variety. 75 cts.

— — — **inermis (Thornless Locust).** 75 cts.

— — — **rubra monstrosa.** Elegant dwarf grower, flower blush. 75 cts.

— — — **pyramidalis (Pyramidal L.).** 75 cts.

— — — **spectabilis.** 75 cts.

— — — **splendens.** Splendid growing variety. 75 cts.

— — — **viscosa (Clammy L.).** Young shoots sticky; pink flowers in short racemes. 75 cts.

Salisburia adiantifolia (Maiden Hair Tree, or Gingko). A tall tree, remarkable for its curious leaves and manner of growth. Its beauty is rare and unique, and its color light and refreshing. No one should be without it. \$1 00.

— — — **macrophylla (Broad Leaved Gingko).** A larger leaf than the above. \$1 00.

— — — **variegata (Variegated Leaved Gingko).** A variety with variegated leaves, but not always constant. \$1 00.

Salix alba (Common White Willow). The Willows are attractive rapid-growing plants, with great variety of growth and foliage. They will grow anywhere, but do best in wet soil. The alba is the common white-leaved species of Europe. 35 cts.

— — — **annularis (Ring Leaved W.).** A curious variety with leaves curled like a ring. 35 cts.

Salix Babylonica (Babylonian, or Weeping Willow). A well known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint, and its wavy foliage make it very attractive. 50 cts.

— — — **candicans.** A silvery-leaved Willow. 50 cts.

— — — **caprea (Goat W.).** Medium sized; large and broad leaves; form spreading. 35 cts.

— — — **Marsaultii pendula (Marsault's Weeping W.).** \$1 00.

— — — **pendula (Kilmarnock Weeping W.).** A vigorous tree, and very popular. When grafted low, it makes a fountain-like, pyramidal tree of great beauty. When grafted high, its drooping branches make a very unique umbrella form. 75 cts.

— — — **tricolor (Tri-Colored Goat W.).** Blotched foliage of three distinct colors. A valuable variety. 50 cts. High grafted, 75 cts.

— — — **variegata (Variegated Leaved Goat W.).** A curious and interesting variety. 50 cts. High grafted, 75 cts.

— — — **discolor.** 35 cts.

— — — **Forbyana (Forbe's W.).** A fine basket Willow. 35 cts.

— — — **Japonica pendula (Japan Weeping Willow).** Medium size; resembles Babylonica. 50 cts.

— — — **laurifolia (Laurel Leaved W.).** Vigorous growth, shining, large, laurel-like leaves; excellent for lawn or street; grows readily in moist soils. A choice and neglected tree, said by good authorities to be the same as salix pentandra. 50 cts.

— — — **myricoides.** 50 cts.

Salix palmæfolia (Palm Leaved W.). A distinct red-stemmed tree with large leaves. 50 cts.

High grafted, 75 cts.

— **pentandra (Bay W.).** Said to be the same as *S. laurifolia*. 50 cts.

— **purpurea (Purple Leaved W.).** Long slender purplish branches and leaves. 35 cts.

— **pendula (American Weeping Willow).** A low tree with graceful, narrow drooping foliage of a glaucous tint. Should be grafted high, and is very ornamental. Often known as the Fountain Willow. 75 cts.

— **regalis (Royal W.).** The best of the silvery-leaved Willows. 50 cts.

— **rosmarinifolia (Rosemary Leaved W.).** A shrub with slender branches, and purplish silvery foliage. When grafted high it makes a pretty, round-headed tree. 35 cts.
Grafted plants, 75 cts.

— **Russelliana (Russell's W.).** Britain. 35 cts.

— **Salamonii pendula.** Of recent introduction. 50 cts.

— **sericea pendula. (Silky Weeping W.).** A curious dwarf Weeping Willow with small leaves and long slender branches. \$1 00.

— **Sieboldiana (Siebold's W.).** A new variety from Japan. 50 cts.

— **Villarsiana (Villar's W.).** 50 cts.

— **vitellina (Golden W.).** Bright yellow branches, striking in winter. Good for baskets or tying. 35 cts.

— **Wisconsin Weeping.** 50 cts.

— **Wolseyana pendula (Wolsey's Weeping W.).** A small leaved, dwarf variety. Interesting and rare. 50 cts.
High grafted, \$1 00.

Sophora Japonica (Japan Sophora). Medium size, light colored soft foliage, with small, cream colored, pea shaped flowers in racemes. 75 cts.

— **pendula (Japan Weeping Sophora.).** One of the most beautiful weeping trees. Very regular and graceful weeping habit, made up of picturesque short curves and small foliage hanging in beautiful tresses. Rare and choice. Low grafted, \$1 00.
High grafted, \$2 00.

Sorbus Americana (American Mountain Ash). This is a large family of low-sized trees with pinnate leaves and clusters of showy berries in autumn. The American is one of the best, because while yet young it bears abundant clusters of orange berries. 50 cts.

— **aucuparia (European M. A.).** A rapid growing tree when young, with abundant bright scarlet berries. 50 cts.

— **latifolia (Broad Leaved M. A.).** Broad, distinct, fine downy foliage. 75 cts.

— **pendula (Weeping M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **unifolia laciniata.** Large leaves deeply notched. 75 cts.

— **aurea hybrida. (Yellow Hybrid M. A.).** \$1 00.

— **striata (Gold Striped Hybrid M. A.).** Slow grower, leaves silvery white on the under side and glossy green above. \$1 00.

— **Cretica (Cretan M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **domestica (True Service Tree).** Foliage like the American, but more serrated; large brown fruit. 75 cts.

— **floribunda plena (Double Flowering Mt. Ash).** 75 cts.

Sorbus hybrida (Dwarf Hybrid M. A.). Form pyramidal; leaves downy beneath, flowers cream colored, berries small and red. One of the best of the family. 75 cts.

— **nana (Dwarf Hybrid M. A.).** A dwarf variety of upright habit. 75 cts.

— **intermedia latifolia (Intermediate White Beam Tree).** 75 cts.

— **monstrosa (Monstrous M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **Nepalensis (Nepalense M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **quercifolia (Oak Leaved M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **nana (Dwarf Oak Leaved M. A.).** 75 cts.

— **sambucifolia (Elder Leaved M. A.).** America. 75 cts.

— **terminalis (Gripping Fruited M. A.).** Leaves deeply lobed, fruit brown, of the size of Hawthorn berries. 75 cts.

— **vestita (The Clothed White Beam Tree.)** Foliage and young wood downy. \$1 00.

Staphylea Bumalda (Japan Bladder Nut). \$1 00.

— **Colchica (Asiatic B. N.).** One of the finest early flowering shrubs. Flowers white, fragrant, and disposed in clusters. Blooms at the same time as the Lilacs. \$1 00.

— **pinnata (Pinnate Leaved B. N.).** Europe. 50 cts.

— **trifoliata (Three Leaflet B. N.).** America. 50 cts.

Stuartia Japonica. Japan. Upright growth, flower small and of exquisite form, with yellow stamens. A very rare tree. Exhibited by Kissena Nurseries, first in this country at the N. Y. Horticultural Society in summer of 1879. \$3 00.

Stuartia Japonica grandiflora. Larger flowers than the above. \$3 00.

— **pentagynia.** A most charming low tree, or shrub, of compact habit and rich foliage. It produces in July abundant white saucer-shaped flowers with purple center, and the edges of the petals crimped. When in bloom, few trees can surpass it. \$1 00.

— **Virginica.** Finely serrate leaves, soft downy beneath, pure white petals, purple stamens. Very beautiful. Tender north of Washington. \$1 00.

Taxodium distichum (Southern Cypress). Growth medium; foliage late, in loose airy tufts, delicate and feathery, and of a cheerful, bright green tint. Branches more or less horizontal, and rather pendulous at the tips. Head conical while young, but grows broader with age. One of the finest lawn trees. 75 cts.

— **fastigiatum (Pyramidal C.).** \$1 00.

— **nanum Dwarf C.).** \$1 00.

— **pendulum novum (New Weeping C.).** A very distinct weeping form, with the branches curving down directly, though somewhat irregularly. A new and very choice variety. \$1 50.

— **Sinensis pendula, syn. Glyptostrobis (Chinese C.).** Leaves delicate and tassellated like small twisted cords, of a light refreshing pea-green color, branches only somewhat horizontal, young foliage, and twigs of a decidedly pendulous character. Of all pyramidal trees, it is the most perfect in form, straight as an arrow, compact in habit, perfectly regular in its narrow cone. It is one of the finest trees for park or lawn. \$1 50.

- Tilia Americana (American Linden, or Basswood).** Vigorous growth, large size, great deep green heart-shaped leaves, flowers fragrant in June and July, hanging in loose yellow clusters; trunk remarkably straight and uniform, with robust branches, and an ample, well-rounded, finely-tufted summit, easily transplanted, and grown in any soil. One of the most vigorous-growing shade trees. 75 cts.
- **macrophylla.** A broad-leaved variety. \$1 00.
- **cordata (Japan Linden).** Middle-sized tree, with heart-shaped leaves. \$1 00.
- **Europea (European L.).** Medium growth, eventual size very large; leaves smaller and darker than those of the American Linden, in great profusion, forming a dense shade; outline regular and conical. One of the most ornamental of trees, growing in almost any soil, and adapted to lawn or avenue. 75 cts.
- **alba pendula (Silver Leaved Weeping L.).** Dense form, slender drooping branches; leaves silvery on the under side. One of the most ornamental of trees. \$1 00.
- **argentea (Silver Leaved L.).** Silvery variety, of great excellence. \$1 00.
- **elegans foliis variegatis (Variegated Leaved L.).** \$1 50.
- **aurea (Golden Barked L.).** Old form of golden-barked European Linden. Somewhat tender. \$1 00.
- **dasystyla (Hairy Styled L.).** A vigorous tree; bright yellow bark; leaves darker, and of a softer green than those of the common European Linden. They also endure drought better, and remain on the tree long

- Tilia** — — after other varieties lose their foliage, which usually happens early in fall. Yellow twigs, striking in winter. \$1 00.
- — **laciniata rubra (Red Cut Leaved L.).** A fine variety with bright rose-colored young wood. \$1 00.
- — **microphylla (Small Leaved L.).** Leaves very small. \$1 00.
- — **platyphylla (Broad Leaved L.).** A large broad-leaved form. \$1 00.
- — **aurea (Golden Broad Leaved L.).** Remarkable in winter because of its yellow twigs. \$1 00.
- — **pyramidalis (Pyramidal L.).** A pyramidal variety. \$1 00.
- — **rubra (Red Twig L.).** Young branches, deep red. \$1 00.
- — **sulphurea (Yellow Twig L.).** Young branches of a bright yellow color; very ornamental in winter; keeps its leaves very late in autumn. One of the best Lindens. \$1 00.
- — **vitifolia (Grape Leaved L.).** Vigorous, large, deeply-lobed leaves; young wood, bright red. \$1 00.
- Ulmus Americana (American Elm).** Strong growth, lofty sweeping gothic forms of great elegance and grace. The finest of all shade trees, with much spray and strong habit. 75 cts.
- — **pendula (Weeping American E.).** Sometimes called *fulva pendula*. A variety of remarkable persistency of foliage in autumn, and unequalled vigor and sweep of branches. \$1 00.
- **campestris (English or Field E.).** Medium sometimes rapid growth, eventually large; leaves often smaller, more numerous and darker colored than those of the American species. One of the most valuable and effective ornamental trees. 75 cts.

- Ulmus campestris aurea (Golden Leaved E. E.).** Delicate small grower. A beautiful variety, if planted in half shade. \$1 50.
- **Belgica (Belgian E.).** Rapid growth and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting. 75 cts.
- **Berardii (Berard's English E.).** A miniature variety of Elm, slender growth and pyramidal habit, deeply and delicately cut foliage. \$1 00.
- **Clemmerii (Clemmer's E. E.).** Rapid growth and fine form. 75 cts.
- **Cornubiensis (Cornish E.).** Upright-branched variety of the English Elm, of more vigorous growth. 75 cts.
- **cucullata (Curled Leaved English E.).** Leaves deeply curled like a hood, and sharply notched along the edges. \$1 00.
- **microphylla pendula (Small Leaved Weeping E. E.).** Slender drooping branches with small leaves. \$1 50.
- **monumentalis (Monumental E. E.).** A very distinct and beautiful variety of singularly upright and dense form. \$1 00.
- **plumosa (Plume Like E. E.).** Upright form; leaves slightly curled, and arranged closely along the branches. \$1 00.
- **purpurea (Purple Leaved E. E.).** Compact upright growth; leaves of a purple color in May and June. An interesting variety. \$1 00.
- **serratifolia (Serrate Leaved E. E.).** Compact grower. An interesting variety. \$1 00.
- **suberosa (Cork Barked E. E.).** Young branches corky in deep fissures. An interesting tree. 75 cts.
- Ulmus campestris suberosa pendula (Weeping Cork Barked E. E.).** Medium irregular growth. \$1 50.
- **urticaefolia (Nettle Leaved E. E.).** Rapid growing; long serrated, and undulating leaves. \$1 00.
- **viminalis (Twiggy E. E.).** Small rough leaves, and numerous slender, smooth, twig-like branches, somewhat pendulous like those of the cut-leaved Birch. A curious and valuable sort. \$1 00.
- **Webbiana (Webb's E. E.).** Dwarf habit and small, curled leaves. \$1 00.
- **Wheatleyii (Wheatley's E. E.).** Healthy, upright, vigorous habit; retains its foliage late in autumn. One of the most valuable Elms. \$1 00.
- **Dovæi (Dove's Elm).** Upright, vigorous growing variety, well adapted for street planting. \$1 00.
- **gras.** A fine pyramidal grower. \$1 00.
- **montana cinerea (Scotch, or Wych Elm).** \$1 00.
- **alba marginata (White Margin Leaved Scotch E.).** Beautiful delicate growing tree. Superb if not too much exposed to the sun. \$1 50.
- **Huntingdonii (Huntingdon's S. E.).** Strong growing. One of the finest European Elms. \$1 00.
- **latifolia (Broad Leaved S. E.).** \$1 00.
- **pendula (Weeping S. E.).** A picturesque and highly interesting kind, assuming a great variety of forms. \$1 50.
- **Camperdownii (Weeping Camperdown E.).** In many ways the best of all weeping Elms. \$1 50.
- **crispa (Crisped Leaved Weeping Scotch Elm).** \$1 00.

- Ulmus campestris pendula rugosa** (**Rough Barked Weeping Scotch Elm**). Large rough leaves. A fine pendulous variety. \$1 50.
- **pyramidalis Dampierii** (**Dampier's Pyramidal E.**). A very elegant variety. \$1 00.
- **stricta**. A pyramidal variety. \$1 00.
- **superba** (**Blandford E.**). Large size and rapid growth. Highly ornamental. \$1 00.
- **Siberica** (**Siberian Evergreen E.**). Medium growth; habit erect and stiff; leaves retained later in fall than any other Elm. A curious and valuable tree. \$1 00.

Virgilia lutea, syn. **Cladrastis tinctoria** (**Yellow Wood**). Slow growth, compact, broadly rounded head, leaves compound like those of the locust, of a light pleasing green color, changing in autumn to a warm yellow; flowers like pea blossoms, white and fragrant, covering the tree about the middle of June with long pendulous racemes of great beauty and grace. Its trunk is polished and elegant. \$1 50.

Zanthoxylon fraxinifolium (**Toothache Tree**). A low tree; leaves pinnate, moderate size; flowers yellowish, with red anthers. Interesting. 50 cts.

— **Japonicum**. \$1 00.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

- Amorpha** (**False Indigo**). Large spreading shrubs with pinnate foliage and numerous small purple flowers in dense terminal panicles in summer. A little coarse, but valuable for mass planting. 35 cts.
- **fragens** (**Fragrant Amorpha**). 35 cts.
- **fruticosa** (**Shrubby A.**). An arborescent shrub with long pendulous branches from which the elegant foliage hangs gracefully; flowers very dark purple with yellow stamens. 35 cts.
- **glabra** (**Glabrous Leaved A.**). 35 cts.
- **Lewisii** (**Lewis' A.**). A variety with larger flowers. 35 cts.
- **nana** (**Dwarf A.**). A dwarf form. 35 cts.

Amorpha parviflora. Small flowers. 35 cts.

Amygdalus communis flore albo pleno (**Double White Flowering Almond**). Medium size, habit like the Peach. One of the most beautiful early flowering shrubs. 50 cts.

— **flore rubro pleno** (**Double Red Flowering Almond**). A variety with rose-colored flowers. Fine. 50 cts.

— **striata** (**Striped Barked Almond**). 50 cts.

Andromeda calyculata major. 75 cts.

— **minor**. 75 cts.

— **cassinifolia**. 75 cts.

— **mariana** (**Stagger Bush**). Small size; glossy oval leaves, nodding, clustered cylindrical flowers.

Azalea. Dwarf or slow growing shrubs of same family as the Rhododendron, and suitable for grouping with it, Almost unsurpassed among shrubs for beauty when covered in early June with brilliant clusters of funnel-shaped flowers varying in colors of white, red, orange, or purple. Very hardy.

— **arborea.** East Tennessee. White and pinkish clammy flowers, sweet scented. \$1 00.

— **nudiflora (Pinxter Flower).** A hardy pinkish white flowered American species. 75 cts.

— **Pontica.** Asia Minor. Fine yellow flowers; not always hardy. 75 cts.

— **viscosa (Clammy, or Swamp Azalea).** American species. White and pinkish clammy flowers; sweet scented. 75 cts. For special list of Azaleas, p. 80.

Benthamia Japonica. New from Japan. \$2 00.

Berberis Canadensis (Canadian Berberry). Low shrub, with oval red berries. 35 cts.

— **emarginata (Emarginated B.)** Siberia. Yellow flowers in May. \$1 00.

— **Hakodate (Japan B.).** Upright grower, smaller thorns and neat habit. \$1 00.

— **Lawsoniana.** \$1 00.

— **reteropoda.** \$1 00.

— **Sinensis (Chinese B.).** Medium size; yellow flowers April to June. \$1 00.

— **Thunbergii (Thunberg's Japan B.).** Color and form unsurpassed. 50 cts.

— **vulgaris (Common European B.).** Yellow flowers, in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed in fall with orange scarlet fruit. A handsome shrub. 35 cts.

Berberis vulgaris atropurpurea (Purple Leaved B.) Violet-colored foliage and fruit. Rich looking and effective. 35 cts.

— — **fructu luteo (Yellow Fruited B.).** 35 cts.

— — **violaceo (Violet Fruited B.).** 35 cts.

Buddlea Lindleyana. China. 35 cts.

Callicarpa Americana (French Mulberry). Flowers blue, clusters in August. A somewhat coarse shrub. 35 cts.

— **gracilis (Graceful C.).** Japan. Flowers small, pale purple; August and September. 35 cts.

— **Japonica (Japan C.).** Beautiful pale pink flowers in July and August. Not quite hardy. 35 cts.

— **Murasaki.** Japan. A large berried form. 35 cts.

— **purpurea (Purple C.).** Small brilliant purple flowers in August and September. Best known. 25 cts.

— **Sinensis (Chinese C.).** Flowers red, clusters in June. A little tender. 35 cts.

Calycanthus elongatus (Long Leaved C.). 35 cts.

— **floridus (Sweet Scented Shrub).** Leaves soft, downy beneath, flowers fragrant, like strawberries, double and of a chocolate color. 35 cts.

— **glaucus (Glaucous Leaved C.).** Leaves larger, glossier, than the last, and glaucous beneath. 35 cts.

— **laevigatus (Smooth Leaved C.).** More upright growing. 35 cts.

— **macrocarpus, syn. occidentalis (Large Fruited C.).** California. Somewhat tender while young. 50 cts.

Caragana altagana (Siberian Pea Tree). Blooms in June, with abundant pendu-

Caragana altagana.

lous yellow pea-like blossoms ; foliage light green. Very hardy. 50 cts.

— **arborescens (Arborescent Caragana)**

In good soil, an erect stiff low tree ; in poor land, a bushy shrub. 75 cts.

— — **pendula (Weeping C.).** \$1 50.

— **argentea, syn. Halimodendron argentea (Salt Tree).** Medium growth,

pink flowers in May, silvery foliage. Attractive. 50 cts.

— **Chamlagu (Chinese Caragana).**

Branches at first upright and then decumbent ; flowers profuse, large, yellow, at length becoming reddish. A very attractive shrub, of a miniature tree form. 50 cts.

— **grandiflora (Large Flowering C.).** 35 cts.

— **pygmaea (Dwarf C.).** Dwarf form. 50 cts.

— **spinosa (Spiny C.).** 50 cts.

— **tragacanthoides (Goat's Thorn-like C.).** 50 cts.

Ceanothus Americanus (New Jersey Tea).

Flowers in dense bunches in June and July, white and small, but so very numerous as to make a highly ornamental shrub. 35 cts.

Celastrus Orixia. Japan. Choice new shrub. \$1 00

Cephalanthus Occidentalis (Button Bush).

America. Large sized, compact, globular form ; flowers yellowish white, on a little, globular, button-like head, an inch in diameter. Likes moist, shady places. A curious and interesting shrub. 35 cts.

Clematis stans (Japan Erect Clematis).

Bears in late fall spikes of pinkish white flowers. A new introduction from Japan. 75 cts.

Clethra acuminata (Acuminate Leaved Clethra). Carolina. A larger type than *C. alnifolia*, both in leaves and flowers. 75 cts.

— **alnifolia (Alder Leaved C.).** America. Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green ; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

— **barbinervis (Japan C.).** Medium growth. Rare. 75 cts.

— **variegata (Variegated Leaved Japan Clethra).** \$1 00.

Colutea (Bladder Senna). Large shrubs of compact growth, small light green, acacia-like foliage, yellow or yellowish red pea-blossom shaped flowers in June and July, followed by reddish pods or bladders ; hardy, and suited to any soil. Curious ornamental shrubs.

— **arborescens (Tree Colutea).** 35 cts.

— **cruenta, syn. Orientalis (Oriental C.).** Medium growth ; scarlet early-blooming flowers. 35 cts.

— **Halepica (Aleppo C.).** A large, rapid growing and attractive shrub. Its color and foliage make it suitable for growing with other acacia-like plants. Its abundant orange-colored flowers in summer are scarcely less attractive than its reddish bladder-like pods which explode with pressure. 35 cts.

Cornus alba sanguinea (White Fruited, Red Stemmed Dogwood). Strong growing bush, with large, fine, effective foliage ; especially remarkable in winter for the red color of its branches. 35 cts.

— **alternifolia (Alternate Leaved D.).** Much resembles other shrubby dogwoods in shape, except that the leaves alternate with each other along the stem. 35 cts.

Cornus coerulea variegata (Variegated Leaved D.). Very hardy and ornamental. \$1 00.

— **maseula** (Cornelian Cherry). A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves, followed in fall with large oval scarlet berries; very acid, and good for cooking. 50 cts.

— **variegata** (Variegated Leaved C.). Like the last, except that its leaves are beautifully variegated with white. A very attractive silver variegated shrub. \$1 00.

— **paniculata** (Panicked Dogwood). White flower and fruit. 35 cts.

— **sericea** (Silky D.). 35 cts.

— **stolonifera** (Wild Red Osier D.). 35 cts.

Coronilla emerus (Scorpion Senna). A compact bush with light acacia-like reddish yellow flowers that bloom in May and June. An attractive shrub. 35 cts.

Corylopsis spicata. New Japanese introduction. Rare. \$1 00.

Corylus avellana atropurpurea (Purple Hazel). Spreading bushy habit, large showy deeply purple leaves. Liable sometimes to be winter killed at the extremities of the branches. 75 cts.

— **elegans variegata** (Variegated H.). \$1 00.

— **laciniata** (Cut Leaved H.). \$1 00.

— **pendula** (Weeping H.). \$1 00.

— **Columna** (Constantinople H.). Branches extending horizontally, leaves large, more angular and softer than those of the common hazel. A hardy effective shrub, or low tree. \$1 00.

Cotoneaster frigida (Frigid Cotoneaster). One of the largest growing of the genus, bearing whitish green flowers in May. \$1 00.

Cotoneaster laxiflora (Loose Flowering C.). Pink flowered, spring blooming and dwarf habit. 50 cts.

— **nummularis** (Money Like Leaved C.). Worked standard on Mountain Ash it makes a very handsome small lawn tree; otherwise it is a pretty dwarf bush. Bush form, 35 cts. High grafted, 75 cts.

— **rotundifolia** (Round Leaved C.). Low spreading bush, bearing white flowers in spring. 50 cts.

— **Simonsii**. One of the best kinds. Orange red fruit. 50 cts.

— **Wheelerii** (Wheeler's C.). Strong growing. 50 cts.

Cydonia Japonica (Japan Quince).

— **atrosanguinea plena**. Dark crimson flowering variety. 35 cts.

— **aurantiaca**. Flowers orange scarlet. Distinct. 35 cts.

— **Aurora**. Rosy pink flowers. 35 cts.

— **carnea plena**. Flesh colored, double flowers. 35 cts.

— **Gaujardii** (Gaujard's Japan Q.). Orange tinged with red. Very rare and choice. 75 cts.

— **grandiflora** (Large Flowering Japan Q.). 75 cts.

— **Mallardii** (Mallard's Japan Q.). Striped pink and blush. 35 cts.

— **Moerlosii** (Moerloos's Japan Q.). Shaded with pink and darker rose. 35 cts.

— **princeps**. Deep scarlet variety. 75 cts.

— **Princesse Emilie Soutzo**. Dwarf; large red flowers. Rare. 75 cts.

— **roseo pleno**. Light rose color. 35 cts.

Cydonia Japonica rubra grandiflora. Large red flowers. 35 cts.

— — — **semi plena (Semi Double Red Flowering J. Q.).** 35 cts.

— — — **simplex alba (White Flowering J. Q.).** Pure white flowering variety. 35 cts.

— — — **tricolor (Tri-colored Leaved J. Q.).** A beautiful variegated-leaved variety. Very choice. 75 cts.

— — — **umbellcata.** Flowers brilliant rosy red. 35 cts.

Cytisus capitatus (Headed Flowered Cytisus). A low growing species, yellow flowers in bunches, late June. 35 cts.

— **elongatus (Elongated C.).** A somewhat larger and earlier blooming species. 35 cts.

— **incarnata.** Fair size, flesh-colored flowers in early June. 35 cts.

— **nigricans.** Low growing, yellow flowers in June. 35 cts.

Daphne Genkwa (Japan Daphne). A beautiful slender upright growing shrub with numerous long downy twigs, which in early spring before the leaves appear, bear violet-colored, fragrant tubular flowers about an inch long. One of the rarest and most interesting of flowering shrubs. \$1 00.

— **mezereum (Mezereon D., or Common Mezereum).** Small shrub with slender branches and very early pink flowers. 50 cts.

— **atropurpureum (Purple Leaved D.).** A richly-colored variety. \$1 00.

— **autumnale (Autumn Flowering D.).** A late blooming, red flowering kind. 50 cts.

— **flore albo (White Flowering D.).** 50 cts.

Deutzia candidissima flore pleno (White Double Flowering Deutzia). Abun-

Deutzia candidissima flore pleno.

dant racemes of flowers in June, luxuriant foliage and fine habit. 35 cts.

— **crenata.** Japan. Fine vigorous habit, white flowers tinged with pink. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

— — **flore pleno albo.** Flowers double white tinged with pink in racemes four or five inches long. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation. 35 cts.

— — **purpurea plena.** A double purple flowering variety. 35 cts.

— **Fortunii.** More spreading than Crenata; large single flowers. 25 cts.

— **gracilis (Graceful or Slender D.).** Japan. Dwarf, compact, pure white flowers in June. Excellent for forced culture as it flowers freely in a low temperature in winter. It is the first to flower among the Deutzias and also the most beautiful. Valuable for a low, compact hedge. 25 cts.

— — **variegata.** Variegated form. 35 cts.

— **Japonica marmorata (Japan Variegated Leaved D.).** Variegated in spots. 35 cts.

— **parviflora.** Small flowering. 35 cts.

— **scabra (Rough Leaved D.).** A large, rough-leaved, strong-growing shrub, bearing beautiful white flowers in June. A valuable shrub. 25 cts.

— — **vera.** Thought to be the true Deutzia scabra. Small, round leaves, profuse splendid white flowers. A late introduction. Very rare and choice. \$1 00.

— **Watsonii (Watson's D.).** Double white flowers, spreading habit. 35 cts.

Dirca palustris (Leather Wood). United States. Dwarf rounded form, made up of tough, slender twigs, surmounted in April by numerous small yellow

Dirca palustris.

flowers. A choice shrub, rarely seen.
75 cts.

***Eleagnus argentea* (Silver Leaved Oleaster).**

A large growing, spreading shrub, with narrow, slender leaves and grayish berries; flowers small, yellow, in July and August. A hardy and effective ornamental shrub. 50 cts.

— ***hortensis* (European O.).** A large growing, spreading shrub with somewhat coarse habit; very hardy and effective in the landscape, particularly near the sea, on account of its silvery narrow foliage. 35 cts.

— **— *angustifolius* (Narrow Leaved O.).** 35 cts.

— ***Japonica argentea* (Japan Silver Leaved O.).** A somewhat dwarf form. Finest and rarest of all the Oleasters. 75 cts.

— ***longipes.*** Native of Japan. Vigorous growth, spreading branches, and leaves bright green above and silvery white beneath, studded with brown scales. The small yellow flowers are produced in great profusion on long stalks in summer, followed by orange-colored berries. 50 cts.

— ***parviflora* (Small Flowering O.).** A narrow-leaved bush of much compactness. Well adapted for hedges. 35 cts.

— ***Euonymus alatus* (Winged Euonymus).** A very remarkable species, with a curious wing extending down the stem between the leaves, also bearing, in peculiar fashion, oval shining scarlet berries. \$1 00.

— ***Americanus* (Strawberry Bush).** A somewhat slender-growing shrub, vigorous shining green foliage, with

Euonymus Americanus.

medium-sized scarlet berries. Very ornamental in fall. 35 cts.

— **— *fructu atropurpureo* (Burning B., or Spindle Tree).** Berries of a purple color. 50 cts.

— ***Europæus* (Common S. T.).** A large growing species, making finally a tree; fine foliage and large fruit. 35 cts.

— **— *foliis atropurpureis.*** Purple leaves in autumn. 75 cts.

— **— *fructu albo.*** A white-fruited kind. 75 cts.

— **— *linifolius* (Linear Leaved S. T.).** Small-sized, slender-branched, narrow dark-colored foliage. A peculiar looking and very interesting shrub. 50 cts.

— **— *nanus erectus* (Dwarf S. T.).** A dwarf form, bushy, compact, dark green foliage held late in autumn. A curious and valuable shrub of great hardiness. 35 cts.

— ***latifolius* (Broad Leaved Euonymus).** A splendid broad leaved kind with unusually large bright-colored abundant fruit, which is borne earlier than that of other species or varieties. \$1 00.

— ***verrucosus* (Verrucose E.)** Warty shoots. Distinct and curious. 75 cts.

— ***Yeddoensis.*** Japan. Large, handsome foliage; brilliant in autumn. 75 cts.

Exochorda grandiflora. Vigorous growing, finely-shaped shrub, with light-colored foliage and wood, and a great profusion in May of the most lovely pure-white flowers. A choice and always scarce plant. 75 cts.

***Fontanesia phylliræoides* (Phyllirea Like Fontanesia).** A vigorous and graceful weeping shrub, with narrow leaves

Fontanesia phylliræoides.

and yellowish flowers in small clusters in midsummer. 35 cts.

Forestiera acuminata. America. \$1 00.**Forsythia (Golden Bell).**

— **Fortunii (Fortune's Forsythia).** Japan. Growth upright and spreading, vigorous bright green foliage; flowers bright yellow, and dropping before the leaves appear. The whole genus very fine; the best early flowering shrub. 25 cts.

— **suspensa (Weeping F.).** More slender and delicate in growth than the other species, and particularly when in bloom, curves in the most graceful manner. Excellent for rock work. 25 cts.

— **viridissima.** Differs from F. Fortunei in a more straggling growth and deeper colored flowers and bark. It also blooms earlier. 25 cts.

Fothergilla alnifolia (Alder Leaved Fothergilla).

America. Low shrub, erect growing, with slender twigs, white sweet-scented flowers in May. Interesting and valuable. 75 cts.

Genista sagittalis (Arrow Jointed Genista). 50 cts.

— **scoparia (Scotch Broom).** Low, erect growth; branches, as well as leaves, green, slightly weeping at the tips; small, yellow flowers in May. A curious, hardy shrub. 25 cts.

— **tinctoria plena (Dyer's B.).** 50 cts.

Hamamelis Japonica. A new introduction from Japan. Small leaves. \$1 00.

— **arborea.** A variety of the above with larger leaves. \$1 00.

— **Virginica (Wych Hazel).** Tall shrub, oval leaves like the Hazel, slightly downy; yellow flowers remarkable for their appearance late in autumn, just as the leaves are turning and about to fall. 75 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus (Shrubby Althea, or Rose of Sharon).

Strong, erect-growing, somewhat coarse shrub with foliage or branches not especially interesting; flowers red, white and purple, or striped in August or September; very showy. Used for hedges and needs severe and regular pruning back to the old wood.

— **alba variegata.** Flower pink, striped with white. 25 cts.

— **atrorubens.** Strong, erect-growing, somewhat coarse shrub. Very showy dark purple flowers in August. 25 cts.

— **bicolor plena.** 25 cts.

— **boule de feu.** Large, very double, well formed flowers of a beautiful violet red color, plant vigorous. New and choice. 35 cts.

— **carnea flore pleno.** Flowers large double, flesh color. 25 cts.

— **coerulea flore pleno.** Flowers pink and white, shaded with blue or purple, large, double. 25 cts.

— **compacta.** Bushy and compact in form. 35 cts.

— **Duc de Brabant.** Flowers large, very double, and of a reddish lilac color. A free bloomer and one of the best varieties. 35 cts.

— **foliis variegatis.** Vigorous growing, leaves richly shaded with yellow; flowers of a pure pink color and single petalled. A choice variety. 50 cts.

— **flore pleno (Buist's Variegated A.).** Dwarfier, more compact form, leaves curiously marked with white, flowers purple but insignificant. One of the most choice and interesting plants for the lawn. 50 cts.

— **Leopoldii flore pleno.** Large flowers very double, flesh-color shaded with rose, leaves lacinated. New and valuable. 35 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus lilacina flore pleno (Double Lilac A.). 25 cts.

- — **pæonieflora** (Pæonie Like Flowering A.). Rosy purple flowers, dwarf grower, and very free bloomer. 35 cts.
- — **pompon pourpre**. Large flowers of purple red color. New and valuable. 35 cts.
- — **purpurea plena** (Double Purple A.). 25 cts.
- — — **nova** (New Double Purple A.). 35 cts.
- — **rubra plena**. Flowers reddish striped. 25 cts.
- — **striata** (Carnation Striped A.). Flowers large, double and striped. 25 cts.
- — **tota alba** (White Flowering A.). Single pure white petals. Very fine. 50 cts.
- — **violacea flore pleno**. Flowers violet striped. One of the best. 35 cts.

Hippophae rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn).

Strong growing, somewhat irregularly-shaped bush, foliage small and of a curious grey green color. Very hardy and effective on the seashore. 50 cts.

- **salicifolia** (Willow Leaved S. B.). Longer, narrower leaves. 50 cts.

Hydrangea. Vigorous spreading shrubs with large showy leaves and great panicle flowers. Somewhat coarse in several varieties, unless seen at a distance.

- **canescens**. America. Leaves glaucous beneath. 35 cts.
- **cœrulescens**. Bluish flowers. 35 cts.
- **hortensia** (Garden, or Changeable H.). Japan. Large, heavy dark green leaves and massive globular heads of rose-colored, or sometimes blue flowers. Usually grown in pots and boxes,

Hydrangea.

as in the north its flower buds, leaves, and even stems are killed during ordinary winters, unless moved into a protected spot, or covered in the ground thoroughly. A beautiful flowering shrub. 35 cts.

- — **Asizai**. Leaves variegated. 50 cts.
- — **Empress Eugenie**. A variety of the Hortensia type. Large corymbs of blue and pale rose-colored flowers. 35 cts.
- — **Otaksa**. Foliage a deep green color, rose-colored flowers in immense trusses in July; free bloomer. One of the semi-herbaceous kinds like Hortensia. 35 cts.
- — **rosalba**. Flowers white and rose, in small heads during June. Vigorous habit. 35 cts.
- — **Thomas Hogg**. Abundant white flowers in July and August, in immense heads, often 10 to 15 inches in diameter. 50 cts.
- **Japonica**. 35 cts.
- — **alba**. 35 cts.
- — **variegata**. 50 cts.
- **Lindleyana**. Japan. Long leaves, small heads of bright pink flowers. 35 cts.
- **macrophylla**. Large leaved kind. 35 cts.
- **nivea**. A vigorous growing, hardy variety, with leaves of a silvery white underneath; very effective in groups on the lawn. 35 cts.
- **paniculata**. Japan. A vigorous species with upright spikes of white flowers borne in July. Distinct from **H. paniculata grandiflora**, which blossoms

Hydrangea paniculata.

later, and has larger and more drooping heads of changeable flowers. 75 cts.

— **grandiflora.** Vigorous spreading form, immense pyramidal panicles of white flowers more than a foot long, which change to pink and finally to purple. Blooms from early August to frost. One of the best ornamental shrubs. 50 cts.

— **quercifolia.** American species. Vigorous shapely growth, large foliage like that of the Oak, downy beneath, and richly tinted in autumn; white flowers in spikes, showing finely among the massive leaves. One of the most desirable and least appreciated shrubs. 50 cts.

— **radiata, syn. arborea.** American species. Flowers white in flattened heads remaining long in bloom. 35 cts.

— **Roneii.** 50 cts.

— **speciosa.** 35 cts.

— **stellata flore pleno.** Japan. Very rare. \$1 00.

— **Thunbergii.** Japan. Distinct bright rose-colored flowers. 35 cts.

— **persicæflora.** Smaller, more pointed leaves than the species. 35 cts.

— **urticæfolia (Nettle Leaved Hydrangea).** 35 cts.

Hypericum aspernum. 50 cts.

— **Egypticum.** 50 cts.

— **Kalmianum (Kalm's St. John's Wort).** Low spreading bush with small bright yellow flowers in August. 35 cts.

— **multiflorum (Free Flowering St. J. W.).** 35 cts.

— **oblongifolium (Long Leaved St. J. W.).** 50 cts.

Hypericum aureum. A new species of much merit. Large, rich yellow flowers, blooming in late summer. Dwarf habit. 50 cts.

— **prolificum (Shrubby St. J. W.).** Flowers large yellow and very numerous. July to September. 35 cts.

— **pyramidatum.** 50 cts.

— **Uralum.** 50 cts.

Itea Virginica (Virginian Itea). Small bush, white flowers in June. An interesting, somewhat neglected plant; very beautiful in autumn tint. 35 cts.

Jamesia Americana. Mexico. Medium sized shrub, white flowers like *Deutzia gracilis*, blooming nearly all summer. Rare. \$1 00.

Jasminum nudiflorum (Naked Flowered Jasminum). A slender, medium-sized shrub, small yellow flowers borne during the first mild days of March or April. Earliest blooming of hardy shrubs. 35 cts.

Kerria, or Corchorus Japonica (Globe Flower). Small shrub; leaves small and pointed, with abundant yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **flore pleno (Double Flowering Corchorus).** 25 cts.

— **foliis variegatis (Variegated Leaved C.).** Very attractive. 35 cts.

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor Privet). Upright form; distinct. 35 cts.

— **buxifolium (Box Leaved P.).** An interesting species. 25 cts.

— **ibota.** Japan species. Spreading habit; narrow leaves. 25 cts.

— **ovalifolium (California P.).** Japan. Nearly evergreen, strong growing pyramidal shrub, bright green, medium-sized leaves, light green stems; white flowers in June. Grows in almost

Ligustrum ovalifolium.

any soil, and is very patient of pruning. Ornamental and one of the best hedge plants. 25 cts.

- **pyramidatum** (**Pyramidal P.**). 25 cts.
- **Sinense** (**Chinese P.**). Upright grower, small leaves. Choice. 50 cts.
- **vulgare** (**Common European P.**). The form common in Europe. The leaves are dark green and smaller than those of *L. ovalifolium*; spikes of white flowers in June. If systematically pruned, a hardy and valuable shrub either in groups or hedges. 25 cts.
- **leucocarpum**. White berried. 25 cts.
- **pendulum** (**Weeping P.**). A vigorous, weeping form, which is very ornamental when grafted high. \$1 00.

Lonicera Alpigena. Low, bushy, and very hardy. Rare. 50 cts.

- **cærulea**. Dwarf habit, bushy. Rare though an old plant. 50 cts.
- **fragrantissima** (**Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle**). A vigorous shrub of upright habit, suited to almost any soil and exposure; leaves good size and rich green; flowers pinkish early before the leaves and very fragrant. Valuable and little appreciated. 35 cts.
- **Chapmanii** (**Chapman's U. H.**). A variety of *Lonicera fragrantissima*. 35 cts.
- **hispida** (**Siberian U. H.**). 50 cts.
- **Ledebourii** (**Ledebour's U. H.**). Red flowers in May. 35 cts.
- **Standishii** syn. **ligustrina** (**Standish's U. H.**). Large leaves, light pink flowers early, before the leaves. 35 cts.
- **Tartarica** (**Tartarian H.**). Pink flowers in May. 35 cts.

Lonicera Tartarica alba (**White T. H.**). White flowers in May. 35 cts.

- **grandiflora**. Larger and darker pink flowers. 35 cts.
- **speciosa**. Pinkish white flowers. 35 cts.
- **Xylostium** (**English Fly H.**). Small abundant pinkish yellow flowers before the leaves, very fragrant. 35 cts.

Lycium Barbarum (**Barbary Box Thorn**). A very old species, with the long, thorny, gracefully curving slender shoots, peculiar to the genus. Also ornamental red berries in autumn. 25 cts.

- **ovatum** (**Ovate Box Thorn**). Berries oval and larger than *barbarum*. 25 cts.
- **Trewianum**. 25 cts.

Maclura aurantiaca (**Osage Orange**). A coarse, rampant-growing shrub, very thorny. A fine ornamental lawn plant, and largely used for hedges in the western States. 25 cts.**Myrica cerifera** (**Candle Berry Myrtle**). America. Low, almost evergreen, shrub, fine dentated leaves. Has been unjustly neglected. 35 cts.**Nemopanthes Canadensis.** America. 50 cts.**Pæonia Moutan** (**Tree Peony**). Dwarf size, rounded form, large dark green foliage; very large flowers of gorgeous colors, varying from white to pink and crimson. Should be planted singly or on the margin of groups. For varieties, see page —74.**Philadelphus coronarius** (**Mock Orange, or Syringo**). Strong growing, rounded habit, hardy foliage, fine, rich and green; pure white very fragrant flowers in June, slightly resembling those of the apple tree. One of the best. 35 cts.

- **foliis aureis**. Golden leaves; holds its color well in summer. 50 cts.

Philadelphus Coronarius nanus (Dwarf Mock Orange). Low and bushy. 35 c.

— **Schenckii** (Schenck's M. O.). 35 cts.

— **cordatus**. Leaves heart-shaped. 25 cts.

— **dianthiflorus flore pleno**. A dwarf variety with double cream-colored, fragrant flowers. 35 cts.

— **floribundus** (Profuse Flowering M. O.). 25 cts.

— **Gordonianus** (Gordon's M. O.). Vigorous, blooms freely—ten days later than other varieties; slightly fragrant. 25 cts.

— **gracilis** (Slender Branched M. O.). 25 cts.

— **grandiflorus** (Large Flowering M. O.). Strong-growing branches, somewhat straggling; showy large slightly-fragrant flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **hirsutus**. 25 cts.

— **inodorus** (Scentless Flowering M. O.). 25 cts.

— **Keteleeri flore pleno** (Double Flowering M. O.). 25 cts.

— **laxus**. Long, pointed leaves. 25 cts.

— **Lewisii** (Lewis' M. O.). 35 cts.

— **magnificus**. A very showy variety. 25 cts.

— **microphyllus** (Small Leaved M. O.). 35 cts.

— **nivalis** (White Leaved M. O.). Glau-cous on the under side of the leaf. 25 cts.

— **pubescens**. Large downy leaves and snow white flowers. 25 cts.

— **speciosus**. Very showy flowers; late. 25 cts.

— **verrucosus**. 35 cts.

— **Yokohama** (Japan M. O.). White and very fragrant variety. 25 cts.

Philadelphus Zeyheri (Zeyher's M. O.). A small-leaved kind. 25 cts.

Potentilla fruticosa (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A medium-sized shrub of erect habit; leaves small and peculiar in grouping; flowers yellow in late summer. 35 cts.

Prinos verticillata (Black Alder). Vigorous upright bush; fine ornamental red berries in autumn. A valuable and neglected shrub. 50 cts.

Prunus maritima (Beach Plum). A low bush, oval, finely serrate leaves, soft, downy underneath; globular fruit, purple or crimson. Valuable for seashore. 50 cts.

— **pumila**. An American species, of small habit. 75 cts.

— **Sinensis flore albo pleno**, erroneously **Amygdalus pumila alba** (Dwarf, Double Flowering White Almond). Beautiful double white flowers in May. 50 cts.

— **flore roseo pleno**, erroneously **Amygdalus pumila** (Dwarf Double Red Flowering Almond). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves appear, an abundance of small, double, rose-like flowers, closely set on the twigs. 50 cts.

— **triloba** (Double Flowering Plum). China. Vigorous growth; flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. A choice and very attractive spring blooming plant. 50 cts.

Pterostyrax hispidum. Japan. Medium-sized shrub or low tree; foliage large and handsome; creamy white flowers in pendant clusters and fragrant. A new and valuable acquisition. \$1 00.

Rhamnus alnifolius (Alder Leaved Buck-thorn). 50 cts.

— **Californicus** (Californian B.). 50 cts.

Rhamnus Carolinianus syn. Frangula Carolinianus (Alder B.). Vigorous, irregular shape, smooth leaved; flowers small, in early summer. 35 cts.

— **catharticus (Common E.).** Strong grower; thorny. Good for masses and hedges. 25 cts.

— **lanceolatus (Narrow Leaved B.).** 50 cts.

— **Purshiana (Bear Berry).** 50 cts.

Rhodotypus kerrioides. Japan. A very pretty shrub with numerous pure white flowers, resembling those of the Althea, but smaller. Choice and rare. 50 cts.

Ribes aureum (Missouri Currant). Good size, regular growth; early yellow flowers, and shining glabrous leaves. 25 cts.

— **præcox.** Very early flowering. 35 cts.

— **floridum (Wild Black C.).** Leaves slightly heart-shaped, racemes drooping, downy, bearing many whitish yellow flowers. 25 cts.

— **fragrans (Fragrant C.).** Resembles *Ribes aureum*, but more vigorous, and with larger sweet-scented flowers. Very interesting. 35 cts.

— **Gordonianum (Gordon's C.).** A hybrid between *aureum* and *sanguineum*. Hardy and profuse flowering shrub; flowers crimson and yellow in pendant bunches in May. Attractive. 35 cts.

— **Japonicum (Japan C.).** Greenish flowers in June, crimson berries in autumn, lasting a long time. New introduction. \$1 00.

— **sanguineum albidum.** A slightly pinkish white variety; very distinct. 50 cts.

Ribes sanguineum atrorubrum (Red Flowering C.). Deep red flowers in early spring. 50 cts.

— **carnea.** A flesh-colored variety; very vigorous. 50 cts.

— **flore pleno (Double Red Flowering C.).** 50 cts.

Rubus leucodermis (Oregon Bramble. 50 cts.

— **Nutkanus (White B.).** Leaves coarsely toothed, fewer flowers than *R. odoratus*, with narrower white petals. 50 cts.

— **odoratus (Purple B.).** Large, vigorous shrub, purple, rose-colored, showy, sweet-scented flowers. 35 cts.

Sambucus nigra (European Elder). Large-growing, spreading, irregular, picturesque and attractive; bears purplish black berries in September. 25 cts.

— **aurea (Golden Leaved E.).** Solid, golden yellow leaves. One of the very best golden-leaved shrubs. Picturesque and effective among other plants. 50 cts.

— **laciniata (Cut Leaved E.).** Leaves curiously and elegantly divided. 35 cts.

— **variegata (Variegated Leaved E.).** Foliage mottled with white and yellow. 35 cts.

Spartium multiflorum (White Portugal Broom). 50 cts.

Spiræa (Meadow Sweet).

— **adiantifolia (Fern Leaved Spiræa).** Medium-sized, graceful leaves like those of the Maiden-hair Fern. Flowers in June. 50 cts.

— **Alpina.** Medium size, white, flowering in June. 35 cts.

— **Amurense.** Strong grower, large striking foliage, long spikes of flowers. \$1 00.

Spiræa ariæfolia. Medium-sized, delicate, diminutive foliage, graceful white flowers in June. Does best in shaded places; one of the rarest and most beautiful of Spiræas. 50 cts.

— **bella (Beautiful S.).** Dwarf species, attractive small foliage, red flowers in July. Should be planted in sheltered places. 50 cts.

— **betulæfolia (Birch Leaved S.).** Small-sized, pink flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **Billardii (Billard's S.).** A strong-growing, pink-flowered, late-blooming species. 25 cts.

— **callosa.** Japan. Medium size, irregular growth, pink flowering in flat corymbs, during late June. 35 cts.

— **alba.** Low growth, rounded form, white flowering twice in the season, first in June and then in July. Well suited for hedges, or the outskirts of other shrubs. 35 cts.

— **crispifolia.** Japan. Dwarf, rounded form; compact, curled and crisped leaves, literally covered with small pink flowers during the greater part of summer. The smallest and one of the most rare and interesting of Spiræas. 50 cts.

— **Fortunii (Fortune's S.).** Japan. Rich, attractive foliage; rose-colored flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **macrophylla (Large Leaved S.).** 35 cts.

— **superba.** A large form of callosa. 50 cts.

— **Canadensis.** A large-sized, somewhat coarse species, with pink flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **chamædrifolia.** A medium-sized species, with peculiar foliage and white flowers in June. 35 cts.

Spiræa crenata. An elegant, somewhat slender species of low growth, bearing white flowers in May and June. 50 cts.

— **Douglasi (Douglas' S.).** Strong-growing, irregular form, attractive foliage, rose-colored flowers in July. 35 cts.

— **expansa alba.** Strong-growing, larger foliage, white flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **floribunda (Free Blooming S.).** 35 cts.

— **Fontenaysi.** Vigorous and free bloomer; large panicles of greenish white flowers latter end of June. 35 cts.

— **formosa.** Medium growth; white flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **hypericifolia.** Leaves like those of the Hypericum. 35 cts.

— **Hookerii (Hooker's S.).** Corymbs of small-sized white flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **lævigata (Smooth Leaved S.).** Leaves obovate, oblong, perfectly smooth and entire; flowers white, and disposed in a different manner from those of other plants of the genus. A very interesting and handsome species with a habit distinct from that of other Spiræas. \$1 00.

— **multifolia.** A diminutive-growing species, with small, acacia-like foliage. \$1 00.

— **Nepalensis.** Strong grower; white flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **Neubertii (Neubert's S.).** Medium size; small lanceolate, graceful leaves; white, early flowers. 35 cts.

— **noleanum.** Fair growth; pink flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **nutans.** A neat, medium-sized shrub. Very interesting. 35 cts.

Spiraea obovata. Small and glossy toothed leaves; small spikes of white flowers in June and July. 35 cts.

— **opulifolia (Guelder Rose Leaved Spiraea).** Strong growing, upright form, foliage large and light green; large white flowers studded along the stem in June. 35 cts.

— **aurea (Golden S.).** A golden form of *S. opulifolia*, distinctly yellow, rich and massive looking. One of the most effective large shrubs on the lawn. 50 cts.

— **Pallasii.** 35 cts.

— **Pennsylvanica.** Medium growth, ovate serrate leaves; white flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **prunifolia flore pleno (Double Flowering Plum Leaved S.).** Strong growing, irregular form, small roundish shining leaves of beautiful autumn color, flowers double white and abundant in May. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds. 35 cts.

— **pubescens.** 35 cts.

— **Reevesiana (Reeves' S.).** A graceful, slightly-drooping species, covered in May with abundant white flowers. One of the oldest and best *Spiræas*. 25 cts.

— **flore pleno (Reeves' Double Flowering S.).** A double flowering form. 35 cts.

— **Regeliana.** Pink flowers in June. 35 cts.

— **salicifolia paniculata alba (Panicle Flowered S.).** Good grower, irregular, upright form; narrow willow-like leaves; white flowers in July. 35 cts.

— **semper florens.** Upright grower; long spikes of white flowers in June. 35 cts.

Spiraea sorbifolia (Sorbus Leaved S.). Strong growing, irregular form, large, light-colored foliage, white flowers in June and July. 35 cts.

— **Thunbergii (Thunberg's S.).** Japan. Low growing rounded form, delicate, drooping light yellow or yellowish green lanceolate foliage, which takes and retains late the most lovely tints in autumn. Small, abundant white flowers in May. One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs. The earliest of *Spiræas*. 35 cts.

— **tomentosa.** Low growing, irregular form; tufts of pink flowers in July. 35 cts.

— **trilobetia (Three Lobed S.).** Rounded, three-lobed leaves; white flowers in June. Very interesting. 50 cts.

— **ulmifolia (Elm Leaved S.).** Strong growing, curious foliage; white flowers in June. 25 cts.

Stachyurus præcox (Japan Stachyurus). Large shrub, with ornamental foliage. Interesting appearance. 35 cts.

Styrax Japonica. Japan. Low growing shrub, or dwarf tree; small dogwood-like leaves and smooth bark; branches horizontal and very picturesque in appearance. Flowers small, white and bell-like in shape, hanging along the branches on long pedicels. 75 cts.

Symphoricarpos (St. Peter's Wort). Low growing, spreading, irregular habit; foliage attractive; noteworthy from the beauty of its clusters of red or white berries. €

— **glomeratus (Indian Currant).** 25 cts.

— **foliis variegatis (Variegated Leaved I. C.).** 35 cts.

— **purpureus.** Fruit larger. 35 cts.

Symphoricarpos racemosus (Snow Berry).

Medium size, bushy form, pink flowers in summer, quantities of large, white, waxy roundish berries in autumn. Very ornamental. 35 cts.

Syringa (Lilac). Large growing shrubs, large green attractive foliage; clusters of flowers in spring and early summer.

— **Emodii**. China. Tree like in form, upright in shape, white flowers in May. One of the choicest Lilacs. 50 cts.

— **Josikæa** (Josika's L.). Less tree-like in form, upright shape, irregular; deep lilac flowers in June. A choice Lilac. 50 cts.

— **Persica** (Persian L.). Medium size, small leaves, and small elegant form; purple flowers. 35 cts.

— **alba** (White Persian L.). 35 cts.

— **laciniata** (Cut Leaved P. L.). An interesting variety. 35 cts.

— **rothomagensis rubra** (French Red L.). A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant. 35 cts.

— **Siberica** (Siberian L.). 35 cts.

— **Sinensis** (Chinese L.). A lower-growing, more elegant and delicate-looking purple flowering species. 25 cts.

— **alba** (Chinese White L.). A white flowering form of S. Sinensis. 35 cts.

— **vulgaris** (Common L.). The commonest purple species, and one of the best. A good grower. Flowers and young leaves fragrant. 25 cts.

— **alba**. White flowering form of S. vulgaris. One of the best. 35 cts.

— **Beranger**. Seedling of Gloire de Moulins; purplish lilac red flowers. 35 cts.

Syringa vulgaris Charlemborg. Flowers very small, light purple, shaded with pink; compact truss. 35 cts.

— **Charles the Tenth**. 35 cts.

— **coerulea superba**. Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully opened, a clear blue; truss very large. One of the finest. 50 cts.

— **Colmariensis**. Very large pale blue flowers. 35 cts.

— **Croix de Broby**. Large trusses of purplish red flowers. 50 cts.

— **de Croncils**. 50 cts.

— **de Louvain**. Flowers light purple, profuse blooming, distinct and fine. 35 cts.

— **Duchesse de Nemours**. 35 cts.

— **fleur d'oranges**. Beautiful white variety. 50 cts.

— **flore pleno**. Double row of petals; neat and pretty. 35 cts.

— **foliis aureis** (Golden Leaved L.). 50 cts.

— **gigantea**. Erect, large leaves and spikes of dark bluish purple flowers. 35 cts.

— **Gloire de Moulins**. Large-sized flower, rosy lilac in color. 50 cts.

— **grandiflora**. Very large, bright purple flowers. 35 cts.

— **James Booth**. 35 cts.

— **nana**. A dwarf form. 35 cts.

— **Noisettiana alba**. 35 cts.

— **President Massart**. Dark purple flowers in large trusses. One of the finest. 50 cts.

— **Prince Nottger**. Delicate bluish purple; early. 35 cts.

— **Princesse Camille de Rohan**. 35 cts.

Syringa vulgaris Princesse Marie. Pale bluish lilac 35 cts.

- — — **Murat.** 50 cts.
- — — **Prof. E. Stockhart.** 50 cts.
- — — **rubra insignis.** 35 cts.
- — — **Schermerhornii.** 35 cts.
- — — **speciosa.** Bright reddish flowers. 35 cts.
- — — **spectabilis.** Flowers lilac, with a blush shade. Very compact. 35 cts.
- — — **Steenerysii.** Large clusters of dark reddish purple flowers. 35 cts.
- — — **Triomphe d' Orleans.** 35 cts.
- — — **Verschaffeltii.** 35 cts.
- — — **Ville d' Imoges.** 35 cts.
- — — **Ville de Troyes.** Fine variety, with large panicles of dark purple flowers. 50 cts.
- — — **violacea.** Violet flowering; tints peculiarly bluish. 35 cts.
- — — **virginalis.** Flowers pure white. 50 cts.

Tamarix (Tamarisk). Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrubs, delicate, feathery foliage; small, fringing, delicate flowers. Should be planted within the mass of other shrubs on account of a tendency to grow naked at the base. When pruned to a single straight stem, it makes a small tree of great beauty.

- **Africana (African T.).** Pink flowers in June; should be cut back and formed immediately after it blooms to obtain flowers another year. 35 cts.
- **Gallica syn. Narbonne.** Blooms in July. 35 cts.
- **Indica (Indian T.).** Blooms in August. Very strong-growing, feathery and waving in aspect. 35 cts.
- **Japonica (Japan T.).** Smaller growing than the others. Very delicate and beautiful in appearance. \$1 00.

Tamarix parviflora. Smaller flowered than other members of the species. 50 cts.

- **tetandra.** Light pink flowers in July. 35 cts.

Vaccinium ligustrifolium (Privet Leaved Vaccinium). Small size, pretty purplish bell like flowers in May. 50 cts.

Viburnum acerifolium (Maple Leaved Viburnum). Medium-sized, small white heads of flowers in June, red berries in autumn. 50 cts.

- **dentatum (Arrow Wood).** A medium sized native species with curiously cut leaves, white flowers in June, beautiful berries in autumn. 50 cts.
- **Japonicum latifolium.** Introduced by Thomas Hogg from Japan. Promises to be one of the best new shrubs; vigorous form and peculiar, large, striking leaves. Very rare. \$2 00.
- — — **variegatum.** A beautiful variegated form of the above. \$2 00.
- **lævigatum (Smooth Leaved Viburnum).** 50 cts.
- **lantana (Way faring Tree).** Europe. Good size; bushy, large foliage, noteworthy for its silvery under-lining; ornamental red and then black fruit in fall. 50 cts.
- **lantanoides (Hobble Bush).** America. General appearance of foliage like the V. lantana; straggling, spreading, curious habit; fruit coral red, turning crimson. 75 cts.
- **macrocephalum.** Japan. Leaves held late in fall; broad corymbs of white flowers in June. Rare. \$1 00.
- **Nepalensis.** A robust-growing shrub, with white flowers in June, which appear later than those of the other Viburnums. 75 cts.

Viburnum nudum (Withe Rod). Leaves oval, almost lanceolate; fruit roundish. 50 cts.

— **obovatum.** Obovate small leaves. 50 cts.

— **opulus sterilis (Common Snow Ball).** Good size, spreading irregular form, small white flowers borne in clusters, or snow balls in June. A well-known and valuable shrub. 35 cts.

— **oxyeoccus (Cranberry Tree).** White flowers in June, with attractive edible red berries. 35 cts.

— **phlebotrichum.** Japan species. \$1 00.

— **plicatum (Japan Snow Ball).** Moderate upright growth, picturesque compact habit, brown shoots, solid crinkled, or plicated, rich green leaves, balls of white flowers larger and more solid than those of the common Snow Ball, and hanging long on the bush. A remarkably choice and valuable shrub. 75 cts.

— **prunifolium (Plum Leaved Viburnum).** Smooth, glossy foliage, white flowers in May and June. 25 cts.

— **pyrifolium (Pear Leaved V.).** Flowers white and fragrant, blooms some ten days later than the others. 75 cts.

— **reticulatum.** Japan. Medium-sized, foliage distinctly veined. \$1 00.

— **rugosum (Rough Leaved V.).** Larger, rougher leaves than *V. lantanoides* and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in flower and fruit. 50 cts.

Vitex agnus-castus (Chaste Tree). A large, irregular growing shrub or small tree, light blue flowers in spikes during midsummer; a little tender while young. Peculiar odor. 35 cts.

Weigela or Diervilla arborea. One of a genus of large growing, effective June bloom-

Weigela or Diervilla arborea.

ing shrubs, especially vigorous and large-leaved; flowers long tube-shaped, of a sulphur white or pale yellow, changing to pale rose, and blooming later than the others. 35 cts.

— **amabilis (Lovely W.).** Attractive light pink flowers. 35 cts.

— **alba.** White flowering variety of *amabilis*. 35 cts.

— **variegata (Variegated Leaved W.).** 50 cts.

— **floribunda.** Free blooming. 35 cts.

— **gigantiflora.** 35 cts.

— **Grœnewegiana.** Colored flowers somewhat streaked with red, form and habit of *W. rosea*. 35 cts.

— **Gustave Mallet.** Red flowers, very free bloomer. 35 cts.

— **hortensis nivea (White Flowered W.).** Profuse flowers of a pure white and remaining long, foliage large; choice. 75 cts.

— **rubra.** Flowers deep red in bud and nearly white inside when fully open. 35 cts.

— **intermedia.** 35 cts.

— **Isolene.** Flowers a clear white when first open, changing to blush. 35 cts.

— **Kosteriana.** Dwarf compact growth, flowers deep rose; fine. 35 cts.

— **Lavallee.** Flowers dark reddish purple in June, and less abundant throughout the summer. Interesting and choice. 50 cts.

— **Mad. Coulurier.** Vigorous, flowers white, changing to rose. Free bloomer. 35 cts.

— **Mons. Lemoine.** Flowers pale flesh color at first, then rose and wine red. Choice. 35 cts.

Weigela multiflora. Flowers pendulous, chocolate color, with white-hued stamens. 35 cts.

— **rosea (Rose Colored W.).** Erect compact growth; fine rose-colored flowers in June. One of the best and most popular of Weigelas. 35 cts.

— **Desboisii.** Deep rose-colored flowers resembling rosea, but darker. One of the darkest and best. 35 cts.

— **nana variegata (Variegated Dwarf W.).** Dwarf spreading habit and possessing clearly defined variegated leaves. Stands the sun well, is bright golden throughout the summer, and is perhaps the best variegated-leaved deciduous shrub. 35 cts.

— **Symondsii.** Rose and white flowers. Distinct and beautiful. 35 cts.

Weigela spectabilis. Yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

— **Steltznerii.** Flowers dark red. A distinct bloomer. 35 cts.

— **stricta.** Slender upright grower. 35 cts.

— **Van Houttei.** Flowers carmine, differs little from *W. rosea*. 35 cts.

— **versicolor.** Striped flowers. 35 cts.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. Central Asia. Bears terminal clusters of white-petalled flowers, blotched with reddish brown, prettily contrasted with tender young foliage in the early spring months. Pinnate leaves like those of the Service Tree or Mountain Ash. A very choice and rare shrub. \$3 00.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia (Shrub Yellow Root). United States. Low shrub with compound cut leaves and slender racemes of curious brown purple flowers. 35 cts.

DECIDUOUS VINES AND CREEPERS.

Actinidia polygama. Japan. Flowers white, with a purple centre. A vigorous and elegant climber. 50 cts.

— **volubile.** 50 cts.

Ampelopsis albo marginata (White Margined Leaved Ampelopsis). 50 cts.

— **bipinnata (Pepper Vine).** A species with compound pinnate leaves and very picturesque vigorous growth, like all the members of the genus *Ampelopsis*. 50 cts.

— **citrulloides.** 75 cts.

— **dissecta.** Cut-leaved form. 50 cts.

— **indivisa.** Leaves less deeply cut than the others. 75 cts.

Ampelopsis Japonica. A species with large and deeply-cut leaves and ornamental blue berries. New and rare. 75 cts.

— **macrophylla.** Broad-leaved variety. 75 cts.

— **Orientalis.** 50 cts.

— **quinquefolia. (Common Virginia Creeper).** Beautiful digitate leaves growing in dense masses, splendid crimson color in autumn. Throws out tendrils and rootlets like the Ivy which cling to almost anything they touch—old stumps and even walls. Excellent for covering. 25 cts.

Ampelopsis Roylii. Japan. Resembles the above, only more vigorous; foliage dense and highly-colored in autumn. 75 cts.

— **rubricaulis.** 75 cts.

— **serjaniæfolia.** Narrow, cut-leaved, interesting variety. 75 cts.

— **tricolor.** Sometimes called *Vitis heterophylla*. Leaves like those of a grape vine, only distinctly three-lobed and more deeply cut, and beautifully marbled with white, pink and green. 50 cts.

— **Veitchii, or tricuspidata** Japan. Leaves smaller than those of the common Virginia creeper, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. When once established it grows rapidly and clings by its rootlets more perfectly than other *Ampelopsis*; foliage rich and glossy in summer, crimson in autumn. 50 cts.

Akebia quinata. Japan. Neat, shining, small, sub-evergreen leaves; purple flowers in June. 50 cts.

Aristolochia altissima. Narrow, long, various lobed leaves, very distinct; flowers small, but curious. 75 cts.

— **Kämpferii.** Resembling the above, but smaller in every way. 75 cts.

— **pubescens.** Pubescent or downy leaves. 50 cts.

— **semper virens.** Purple flowers in June; evergreen, but not quite hardy. 75 cts.

— **sipho (Pipe Vine, or Dutchman's Pipe).** America. Strong growing; interesting roundish light green leaves, eight or ten inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped yellowish brown flowers in July. 75 cts.

— **tomentosa.** Leaves glaucous and downy beneath; flowers purple in July. \$1 00.

Bignonia capreolata. America, Flowers white spotted. 50 cts.

Celastrus paniculatus. Japan. A large-leaved, climbing vine. 50 cts.

— **punctatus.** Japan. Leaves marked with points of white. 75 cts.

— **scandens (Bitter Sweet).** America. Fine leaves, turning a bright yellow color in early fall, clusters of orange capsuled fruit. Very strong grower, well suited to cover rocks and trunks. 35 cts.

Clematis Albert Victor (patens). Early lavender flowers. 50 cts.

— **Alexandra (Jackmanii).** Purple flowers in June. 75 cts.

— **Amalia (patens).** Early light lilac flowers. 50 cts.

— **apiifolia.** Japan. Vigorous, abundant, light yellow flowers in August. Excellent to cover rock work, etc. 35 cts.

— **Ascotensis.** \$1 00.

— **Aureliana (lanuginosa).** Light blue flowers. 75 cts.

— **azurea grandiflora (patens).** Early blue flowers. 50 cts.

— **Beauty of Surrey (lanuginosa).** Light greyish blue color. \$1 00.

— **Chandlerii, or Hendersonii.** Abundance of bluish purple flowers in summer. 75 cts.

— **coccinea (Scarlet Clematis).** Flowers most brilliant scarlet, quite unlike that of any other *Clematis*; blooms in July. Very choice and rare. 50 cts.

— **Countess of Lovelace (patens).** Very vigorous; flowers distinct, of a bluish lilac, in double rows, inner darker than the outer row. \$1 00.

— **crispa (Crisped Leather Flower).** Flowers singly on long stalks abun-

Clematis crispa.

dant, one and a half inches long, lilac purple and delightfully fragrant. One of the best. 50 cts.

- **Duchess of Edinburgh (Florida).** Said to be the best double white known; ten or eleven series of imbricating sepals. Deliciously scented. \$1 00.
- **Duchess of Teck (lanuginosa).** Pure white with delicate mauve bar down the center when first opened. Extra fine. \$1 00.
- **Duke of Buccleugh (patens).** Pure mauve color, anthers chocolate purple, filaments tipped with rose. \$1 00.
- **Empress Eugenie.** French or grey white, large fine. \$1 00.
- **Excelsior (lanuginosa).** Deep mauve marked with a reddish tinted or plum colored bar. Fine. \$1 00
- **Fair Rosamond (patens).** Blush white with an indistinct wine red bar. Fine. \$1 00.
- **flammula (Sweet Scented Clematis).** Masses of small white very fragrant flowers from June to September. Very beautiful. 25 cts.
- **Fortunii (Florida).** Semi-double flowers, creamy white, tinged with pink. \$1 00.
- **Francofurtensis (viticella).** Deep purple flowers in June. 75 cts.
- **Gem (lanuginosa).** Greyish blue flowers. 75 cts.
- **Gloire de St. Julien (lanuginosa).** Large white flowers in summer. A choice variety of an uncommon color. \$1 00.
- **Grahamii.** Resembles C. Virginiana in free growth; small green paniced flowers, abundant in August and September. Excellent for screens. 35 cts.

Clematis Helene (patens). Pure white, medium sized flowers in spring and June. Well-known and choice. 50 cts.

- **Henryii (lanuginosa).** Large, pure white flowers in summer. One of the best. \$1 00.
- **hybrida fulgens.** Blackish crimson, or dark velvety mulberry; the narrow sepals give it a star-like appearance. \$1 00.
- — **splendida (Jackmanii).** 75 cts.
- **Jackmanii.** Good sized purple flowers in June, borne in great masses; vigorous grower. A great favorite and one of the most valuable. 75 cts.
- **Japonica.** Tubulous purplish flowers in summer. Choice and rare. \$1 00.
- **Jeanne d'Arc (lanuginosa.)** Large flower, finely-formed, greyish or French white color, brownish stamens. \$1 00.
- **John Gould Veitch (Florida).** Double lavender blue flowers in summer. Choice. 75 cts.
- **Lady Bovill (viticella).** Greyish blue flowers in summer. 75 cts.
- — **Caroline Neville (lanuginosa).** French white with mauve bar. \$1 00.
- — **Londesborough (patens).** Silver grey flowers in spring. 75 cts.
- **lanuginosa.** Lavender flowers in summer dispersed over the branches on short lateral summer shoots. 75 cts.
- — **candida.** Greyish white variety of the preceding. \$1 00.
- — **nivea.** Pure white variety of lanuginosa. Choice. \$1 00.
- **Lawsoniana (lanuginosa).** Beautiful rosy purple, slightly marked with dark veins, immense size \$1 00.
- **ligusticifolia.** Rocky Mts. Numerous white flowers in corymbes. 50 cts.

Clematis Lord Derby (patens). Pale lavender, unusually broad sepals, reddish purple anthers, vigorous growth. \$1 00.

— **Londesborough (patens).** Bluish lilac flowers in spring. 75 cts.

— **Mayo (patens).** Deep rosy lilac, sweet-scented. \$1 00.

— **Napier (patens).** Deep mauve and sometimes reddish tinge, chocolate-colored anthers, white filaments reddish at the top. \$1 00.

— **Louisa (patens).** Medium-sized, whitish lilac early flowers. 50 cts.

— **Lucie Lemoine (Florida).** Double white, very fine. \$1 00.

— **Madame Grange.** Large purplish violet flowers with red midrib. \$1 00.

— **Van Houtte (lanuginosa).** White suffused with mauve tint; large size, extra fine quality. \$1 00.

— **magnifica (Jackmanii).** Rich purple large flowers in June. Choice. 75 cts.

— **Miss Bateman (patens).** Pure white early flowers, stamens purplish. Choice. 75 cts.

— **modesta (viticella).** Bright blue, blooms in summer. 75 cts.

— **montana.** White early flowers. 50 cts.

— **Morikata Oke (lanuginosa).** Satiny French white; sepals broad and overlapping, closely set and slightly cut. Extra fine. \$1 00.

— **Mrs. Hope (lanuginosa).** Satiny mauve, very dark bar. Extra fine on account of size and satiny texture. \$1 00.

— **Jas. Bateman (viticella).** Lilac summer blooming flowers. Choice. \$1 00.

— **Quilter.** \$1 00.

Clematis Mrs. S. Baker (patens). French white, claret bar. \$1 00.

— **Orientalis (graveolens).** Pale clear yellow. Flowers in August and September. Choice and desirable. 50 cts.

— **Otto Froebel (lanuginosa).** Whitish grey flowers in summer. \$1 00.

— **Pitcherii (Pitcher's Leather Flower).** Much the habit of *C. crispa*, its brownish-purple flowers an inch or more long, blooming all summer. 50 cts.

— **Prince of Wales (Jackmanii).** Deep purple flowers resembling *Jackmanii*. 75 cts.

— **purpurea elegans.** \$1 00.

— **regina (patens).** Deep mauve, cinnamon-colored anthers. \$1 00.

— **rubella (Jackmanii).** Deep claret, June flowers. Choice. 75 cts.

— **rubra violacea (Jackmanii).** Maroon purple flowers in June. 75 cts.

— **Sieboldii (Florida).** Creamy white flowers in summer. Delicate appearance. 75 cts.

— **Sir Garnet Wolseley (patens).** Bluish ground, having in young state an effective dash of bronze, afterwards a showy and distinct bar of plum red. Extra fine. \$1 00.

— **Sophia (patens).** Light purple early flowers, medium size. 50 cts.

— **plena.** Semi-double variety of *Sophia*. 75 cts.

— **Stanishii (patens).** Mauve purple flowers in spring. One of the best forms. \$1 00.

— **Star of India (Jackmanii).** Violet purple flowers in June, much like *Jackmanii*. \$1 00.

— **Sylph (patens).** White, tinge of mauve on exterior. \$1 00.

Clematis The Queen (patens). Delicate lavender. \$1 00.

- **Thos. Moore (viticella).** Deep violet flowers in summer. \$1 00.
- **Tunbridgensis (Jackmanii).** Reddish purple flowers in June. \$1 00.
- **velutina purpurea (Jackmanii).** Blackish purple flowers in June. 75 cts.
- **verticillaris (Whorled Clematis).** Bluish purple flowers 2 or 3 inches across, appearing in April and May. 50 cts.
- **Vesta (patens).** Large, of fine form, dead white, creamy tinge. Valuable early bloomer. \$1 00.
- **Victorine.** \$1 00.
- **Virginiana (Common Wild Clematis).** A rapid climbing plant with a profusion of white flowers in July and August. 25 cts.
- **vitalba.** Greenish white flowers in summer like Virginiana. 25 cts.
- **viticella.** Blooms summer and autumn. 25 cts.
- **amethystina.** 50 cts.
- **atrorubens.** Rosy crimson. 50 cts.
- **coerulea.** Small, dark blue. 25 cts.
- **rubra grandiflora.** Claret crimson. \$1 00
- **venosa.** Reddish purple. \$1 00
- **Wm. Kennett (lanuginosa).** Deep lavender, ribboned with carmine lilac. \$1 00.

Cocculus Carolinianus. American vine with small heart-shaped leaves; flowers greenish in summer; fruit red, and as large as peas. 35 cts.

Dolichos Japonicus. One of the most vigorous of all climbers; grows twenty feet in a season; long racemes of purple and white flowers (Wistaria-like) in

Dolichos Japonicus.

June; excellent to cover rocks and stumps. New and rare. \$1 00.

Hedera (Ivy).

- **Algeriensis variegata.** Leaves large long, pinkish white variegation. 75 cts.
- **angustifolia (Narrow Leaved Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **arborea (Tree Ivy).** This variety is an extension of the flowering shoots, entire leaved, sometimes an upright bush which retains its arborescent form many years. 75 cts.
- **aurea (Golden Striped Tree Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **fructu luteo (Yellow Fruited Tree Ivy).** 75 cts.
- **variegata (Silver Striped Tree Ivy).** 75 cts.
- **arborescens Regneriana.** A very hardy sort, large, thick, leathery, heart-shaped leaves. 35 cts.
- **aurea picta.** Small golden leaves, five-lobed. 35 cts.
- **Azorica.** Large-leaved, curiously lobed kind. 75 cts.
- **chrysocarpa.** India. Differs from the common ivy in its yellow fruit, and in being of more gigantic growth. 35 cts.
- **conglomerata.** Curled, small leaved variety. \$1 00.
- **crenata.** 35 cts.
- **Daurica (Russian Ivy).** Small leaves. 25 cts.
- **dentata.** Dentated form. 35 cts.
- **digitata (Palmate, or Hand Shaped Ivy).** Five-fingered. 35 cts.
- **Donneana.** 35 cts.
- **Emerald Gem.** 35 cts.
- **Glymii (Glym's Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **Hibernica (Irish Ivy).** Large leaved and luxuriant. 25 cts.

Hedera Himalaica (East Indian Ivy). 75 cts.

- **maculata major (Spotted Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **marginata argentea (New Silver Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **marmorata (Marbled Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **Pannonica. (Pannonian Ivy).** Small Leaves. 35 cts.
- **Pennsylvanica.** 25 cts.
- **poetica.** Medium sized foliage. Handsome. 35 cts.
- **Rægneriana (Giant Ivy).** A very hardy kind, with large thick leathery leaves. 50 cts.
- — **major.** Larger than Rægneriana. 50 cts.
- **rhomboidea obovata (Rhomboid Ovate Leaved Ivy).** 50 cts.
- — **variegata (Rhomboid Variegated Ivy).** 50 cts.
- **sagittæfolia (Arrow Head Leaved Ivy).** 35 cts.
- **tricolor (Tri-Color Leaved Ivy).** Leaves green, white and rose. 50 cts.

Hydrangea scandens (Japan Climbing Hydrangea). Leaves cordate, sharply toothed, long stalked, dark green; white ornamental flowers in loose clusters; throws out rootlets like an ivy; slow growing and a little tender while young. Very rare. \$1 00.

Jasminum officinale (White Jasmine). Should be planted on the south side of a house or wall; fragrant white flowers in July; delicate beautiful foliage. 35 cts.

Lonicera Belgica (Monthly Fragrant, or Dutch Honeysuckle). Flowers all summer, red and yellow, very fragrant. 35 cts.

- **brachypoda.** Japan. Vigorous grower, foliage retained late in fall; flowers yellowish white in June. 25 cts.

Lonicera Canadensis. Robust and rapid grower.

Will readily assume a shrub shape; large bluish green leaves, silvery underneath; yellow flowers in June. 25 cts.

- **Douglasii.** Orange red flowers. 35 cts.
- **Etrusca.** Flowers sweet-scented, purplish on the outside and yellow within. 35 cts.
- **flava.** Flowers bright yellow and orange colored; very fragrant. 35 cts.
- **floribunda.** Free flowering. 35 cts.
- **fuchsoides.** Brilliant scarlet, coral-like flowers in June; curious and interesting. One of the finest of Loniceras. 50 cts.
- **grata.** Reddish yellow flowers. 35 cts.
- **Halleana.** Japan. Abundant vigorous foliage, retained until late fall and early winter; white and yellow flowers. One of the best Honeysuckles. 35 cts.
- **hybrida nova.** 35 cts.
- **magnevilla.** Pale, yellowish white fragrant flowers; bears its leaves very late. 35 cts.
- **Occidentalis plantierensis.** Flowers pale red shaded orange. 35 cts.
- **pallida.** Pale yellow. 35 cts.
- **perfoliata.** Flowers beautiful straw yellow. 35 cts.
- **periclymenum (Common Woodbine).** Strong, rapid grower; showy flowers, red outside, white within. June and July. 35 cts.
- **reticulata aurea (Golden Leaved Japan Honeysuckle).** One of the best. 35 cts.
- **semper virens (Scarlet Trumpet H.).** Strong, rapid growers, scarlet inodorous flowers all summer. This and its varieties have the handsomest flowers in cultivation. 35 cts.

Lonicera semper virens Brownii coccinea (Brown's Scarlet Trumpet H.). Large dark scarlet flowers. 35 cts.

— — **præcox**. Early flowering. 35 cts.

— — **superba**. A large-flowered variety. 35 cts.

— **Sinensis** (Chinese H.). A well-known vine, holding its dark green foliage very late. Blooms in July and September; very fragrant. 25 cts.

— **Standishii** (Standish's H.). Light pink and yellow flowers. 50 cts.

— **sulphurea**. Flowers rich sulphur yellow. 35 cts.

Menispermum Canadense (Canadian Moon-seed). A pretty, twining, slender-branched plant, with small yellow flowers and black berries. 35 cts.

Periploca Græca (Virginia Silk). Very strong growing, reaching up to a great height; foliage long, narrow and shining, flowers purplish brown, axillary clusters. A very interesting climber. 35 cts.

Schizophragma hydrangeoides. A climbing plant with flowers resembling the Hydrangea, but distinct from Hydrangea Scandens. 50 cts.

Tecoma or Bignonia (Trumpet Flower). Strong growing, showy flowers, scarlet, crimson and orange. Excellent to cover stumps and stones, or to train as a standard.

— **grandiflora**. Very large flowers of a splendid orange color, earlier blooming than T. radicans. 50 cts.

— **radicans**. Scarlet flowers in August. Hardy and vigorous. 35 cts.

— — **atrosanguinea**. Purplish crimson flowers. 50 cts.

Tecoma radicans præcox. An early blooming form of T. radicans. 50 cts.

— **speciosa**. Flowers orange scarlet. Becomes a bush more readily than others. 50 cts.

— **Thunbergii**. Resembles T. grandiflora, but less vigorous, with flowers of a deeper tint. 50 cts.

Wistaria brachybotrys. Japan. Flowers light rosy purple and fragrant. 75 cts.

— — **rubra**. Darker red flowers. 75 cts.

— **frutescens** (Shrubby, or Clustered Flowered W.). America. Less vigorous than the Chinese Wistaria. Flowers light purple in short clusters. Blooms later than other kinds. 35 cts.

— — **magnifica**. Flowers in dense, drooping, larger racemes than frutescens. 50 cts.

— **Japonica alba nana**. Dwarf size, small white flowers in summer. \$1 00.

— — **flore pleno**. Perfectly double flowers in dense racemes about the length of those of Sinensis. Entirely hardy. \$1 00.

— — **præcox**. Early large white flowers. 75 cts.

— **multijuga**. Japan. Purple flowers in racemes sometimes two feet long. 75 cts.

— — **alba**. Racemes of white flowers twenty inches longer than the above. Exquisite and rare. \$1 00.

— **Sinensis** (Chinese Blue W.). Strong-growing when once established; flowers in pale blue pendulous clusters in May and June. Very choice. 50 cts.

— — **alba** (Chinese White W.). The best white form. Hardy. 75 cts.

— — **Allenii**. A variety of the Chinese. 75 cts.

EVERGREENS.

- Abies alba (White Spruce).** Fine compact, pyramidal form, moderate growth, foliage silvery grey and light-colored. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen more compact and symmetrical than the Norway Spruce. 75 cts.
- **aurea (Glory of S.).** A distinct golden-tinted form. Choice. \$2 00.
- **cærulea (Blue S.).** A small and beautiful variety with bluish green foliage. \$2 00.
- **Alcockiana (Alcock's S.).** Moderate pyramidal growth, leaves deep green above, somewhat concave, streaked with glaucous and yellow bands below. A choice and curious evergreen. \$1 50.
- **nova.** A variety originating in Flushing. Very perfect broad pyramidal form, silvery underneath, light golden tint in autumn on the upper surface. \$1 50.
- **Canadensis (Hemlock).** Pyramidal form, moderate growth, drooping branches, and delicate, spray-like foliage distinct from all other trees. A beautiful lawn tree and hedge plant. 75 cts.
- **atrovirens (Deep Green Leaved H.).** A dwarf form, with comparatively small foliage as dark as that of the Yew. \$1 50.
- **foliis variegatis (Silver Leaved H.).** Beautifully variegated with white in June. \$1 50.
- **macrophylla (Broad Leaved H.).** Compact, rounded, bushy, picturesque
- Abies** — in form, and full of deep shadows. Slow of growth, very hardy dark green foliage. Valuable and unique. \$1 50.
- **microphylla (Small Leaved H.).** Slender branches and delicate leaves. \$1 50.
- **Sargentii pendula (Sargent's Weeping H.).** Compact moderate growth and graceful spray-like branches. Permanent weeping habit, like an evergreen fountain. One of the choicest and most beautiful of all evergreens. Introduced by H. W. Sargent, Fishkill on the Hudson, and first sent out from Flushing. \$1 50.
- **Douglasii (Douglas' Spruce).** Large, conical form, smooth bark, branches numerous, irregularly placed along the stem, spreading, horizontal, sometimes a little ascending. Leaves light green above, glaucous below. \$1 00.
- **Engelmannii (Engelmann's S.).** See *Abies pungens*, Page 61.
- **excelsa (Norway S.).** Rapid growth, pyramidal form, often graceful and drooping in habit, which, however, unless restrained by pruning, degenerates into coarseness and unsightliness. One of the most popular trees for single specimens, and especially for large masses and effect. Excellent for hedges. 75 cts.
- **Barryii (Barry's S.).** An improved form, graceful, elegant, of dark green foliage, moderate growth. \$1 50.

Abies excelsa Clanbrasiliiana stricta (Clanbrasil's Upright S.). A dwarf form, with smaller foliage and less rounded growth than conica, or compacta. Picturesque and interesting. \$1 00.

— **compacta (Compact S.).** Dense and distinct. \$1 00.

— **conica (Conical S.).** Dwarf pyramidal, or conical form, compact, dense, and perfectly symmetrical without pruning; dark green foliage. Suited to small places. One of the very best of dwarf evergreens. \$1 00.

— **diffusa (Diffuse S.).** Dwarf rounded cup shape form, light green foliage. A choice dwarf spruce. \$1 50.

— **elata.** Strong growth, throwing out, and upward, long branches in a wide spreading, grotesque form. A singular and picturesque variety originating in Flushing. \$1 00.

— **elegans (Elegant Spruce).** A pyramidal growing tree of moderate size. \$1 00.

— **Ellwangeriana (Ellwanger's S.).** Dwarf, compact; leaves short, stiff, sharp pointed, projecting outward, bristle like. A curious and valuable form. \$1 50.

— **Finedonensis (Finedon Hall S.).** Curiously variegated young leaves on upper side of shoots, first pale yellow, or straw color, then bronzy brown, and finally light green, leaves underneath green from the first. \$1 50.

— **Gregoriana (Gregory's S.).** Dwarf hemispherical form, very dense growth. One of the best of dwarf evergreens. \$1 00.

— **inverta (Inverted S.).** Moderate growth, erect habit, branches drooping and hugging the stem and occasionally throwing out eccentric growths; dark

Abies

green foliage. Excellent for cemeteries and small places. \$1 50.

— **Maxwelliana nana (Maxwell's Dwarf S.).** Very dwarf, compact and regular. Forms a dense hemispherical mass. \$1 00.

— **monstrosa (Monstrous S.).** Irregular grotesque uncouth form of moderate growth, branches more or less naked of leaves. A curiosity. \$1 00.

— **mucronata.** Dwarf variety, thin glaucous leaves, rounded form. \$1 50.

— **parviformis.** A small distinct variety. \$1 00.

— **pendula (Weeping S.).** Distinct, lighter foliage; like inverta a weeping form of Norway Spruce, originating in Boston. \$1 50.

— **pyramidata (Pyramidal S.).** Strong grower, resembles conica, but more pyramidal and not cone like. Flushing seedling. Very distinct. \$2 00.

— **tortuosa compacta (Dwarf Compact S.).** A dwarf spreading tree with the young branches curiously twisted. \$1 50.

— **Maximowiczii (Maximowicz's S.).** When young resembles Abies Alcockiana. \$2 00.

— **Menziesii (Menzies' S.).** Slow but large growth, pyramidal, thickly branched and silvery in appearance, stiff prickly leaves. \$1 00.

— **Morinda (Himalayan S.).** Vigorous branches ascending a little in young trees, horizontal in older ones, branchlets and smaller twigs droop in a most graceful manner, foliage light green glaucous. \$1 50.

Abies nigra (Black S.). Vigorous growth, dark brown bark, horizontal branches, bluish green leaves. A fine ornamental tree. 75 cts.

— **pumila (Dwarf Black S.).** Very dwarf, a cushion or ball of compact, small dark green foliage. The most interesting of all dwarf spruces. Hardy. \$1 50.

— **obovata (Obovate Coned S.).** Slow growing but tall, more like the Norway S. than A. *Orientalis* for which it is often substituted. \$1 00.

— **Orientalis (Oriental S.).** Slow growth but tall compact straight and spiral, with deep shadows; dark small shining green foliage. Very hardy. One of the finest of all evergreens. \$1 00.

— **polita (Tiger's Tail S.).** Japan. Slow growth, horizontal yellowish barked branches, light green stiffly pointed leaves. A beautiful characteristic tree. \$1 50.

— **pungens syn. Picea pungens.** Moderate dense growth and pyramidal form like the White Spruce, foliage of a rich blue or sage color, hardy. A most charming and valuable evergreen, formerly incorrectly known under the name of *Abies Engelmanni*. \$2 00.

Biota Orientalis (Oriental Arbor Vitae). Pyramidal bush, densely clothed with fresh green foliage. 35 cts.

— **aurea (Golden A. V.).** Conical or rounded in form, medium size, bright golden green foliage. 50 cts.

— **compacta (Compact A. V.).** Slender compact foliage. 50 cts.

— **dumosa.** 50 cts.

— **elegans.** Fine green foliage. 50 cts.

Biota Orientalis elegantissima. Medium size, upright pyramidal torch-like form, foliage flaky, tipped with yellow, giving it a bright golden color all summer and autumn and turning bronze brown in winter. One of the most elegant of evergreens. 75 cts.

— **falcata (Falcate A. V.).** Very upright, pyramidal and compact. 75 c.

— **nana (Dwarf Falcate A. V.).** 75 cts.

— **filiformis (Thread Branched A. V.).** Medium size with straight stem, long, slender, drooping branches and light yellowish green foliage. Hardy and rare. \$1 00.

— **freneloides.** A very pretty and distinct variety. 75 cts.

— **gracilis (Graceful A. V.).** Erect, compact and slender. 75 cts.

— **Nepalensis (Nepal A. V.).** Leaves grey underneath. One of the hardest. 50 cts.

— **pygmæa (Pygmy A. V.).** Dwarf and scarce. \$1 00.

— **pyramidalis nova (Pyramidal A. V.).** Narrow, columnar appearance, dwarf form, and excellent green color. A valuable hardy variety, originating in Flushing. 75 cts.

— **semper aurea (Ever Golden A. V.).** Dwarf, dense conical habit very similar to that of *Biota orientalis aurea*, but retains its golden color throughout the year. 75 cts.

— **Zuccariniana.** Neat, compact, dwarf variety, globular in form, and of a fine bright green color which it retains throughout the winter. Hardy. 75 cts.

Cedrus Atlantica (Mt. Atlas Cedar). Vigorous, pyramidal, open and airy while in vigor; light silvery foliage, shorter, and

Cedrus Atlantica.

denser than that of the Cedar of Lebanon, and like that very thick on the upper side of the branches. Hardy, and a very noble tree, and should be planted where it can be looked down upon. \$1 00.

- **Deodara (Deodar, or Indian Cedar).** Vigorous pyramidal form, foliage light silvery or glaucous green, graceful and drooping. A charming evergreen not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia, but one of the most beautiful trees in the South. \$1 50.

- **— robusta (Robust D.).** Thick-leaved form. \$1 50.

- **— variegata (Variegated D.).** \$1 50.

- **Libani (Cedar of Lebanon).** Vigorous, wide-spreading, horizontal branches, foliage dark green, massive, and very picturesque, somewhat tender while young. Grand, and very choice. \$1 00.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei femina. Rounded form, medium size, dark green foliage, long slender drooping branches. The feminine form of the genus. \$1 00.

- **— mascula.** Male variety. Longer leaves, more spreading habit of growth than the preceding. \$1 00.

- **— robusta.** Large and distinct form of *C. Fortunei*. \$1 00.

Chamaecyparis leptoclada syn. Retinospora leptoclada (The Flat Branchletted Japan Cypress). A dense, compact pyramidal evergreen bush, of a beautiful silvery-grey hue and perfectly hardy. 75 cts.

- **sphæroidea (White Cedar).** Abundant in moist ground in the Middle States. Well-known for its light, fine-grained timber. 50 cts.

Chamaecyparis sphæroidea nana (Dwarf W. C.). A smaller glaucous-leaved variety 75 cts.

- **— variegata (Variegated W. C.).** The branchlets are green and golden color mixed. \$1 00.

Cupressus Lawsoniana (Lawson's Cypress). A tall tree in California, its native country, foliage delicate and graceful. The leading shoots when young are pendulous like those of a Deodar Cedar, and its whole aspect is exceptionally fine. Not entirely hardy except on high dry ground. 50 cts.

- **— alba spica (Speckled L. C.).** Densely mottled with silvery specks. \$1 00.

- **— argentea (Silver L. C.).** Very striking from its beautiful glaucous tint. 75 cts.

- **— erecta (Erect L. C.).** A very distinct, upright form. 75 cts.

- **— glauca (Glaucous L. C.).** Rich glaucous tint, erect and elegant habit, very striking. 75 cts.

- **— pendula alba (Weeping L. C.).** Distinct, graceful, drooping form, with a shining silvery tint. \$1 00.

Juniperus Canadensis (Canadian Juniper). Low growth, with spreading, open head, and pale green foliage. 50 cts.

- **Chinensis (Chinese J.).** One of the most desirable of the genus; should be kept closely pruned when its silvery young growth becomes luxuriant and leafy. 75 cts.

- **— femina (Female C. J.).** Pendulous and spreading-branched, dark green color, peculiar and ornamental. 75 cts.

- **— variegata (Variegated C. J.).** Silvery white, interspersed with green. Extra fine. 75 cts.

Juniperus Chinensis Leeana (Lee's C. J.).

Leaves half an inch long, bright green, vigorous and densely branched. 75 cts.

— **communis Cracovica (Polish J.).** Robust, erect, between the common and Swedish J. 50 cts.

— **Hibernica (Irish J.).** Very close and upright in its growth, with a silvery glaucous appearance. A charming plant for rock-work and for columnar effects in landscape gardening. 50 cts.

— **pyramidalis (Pyramidal J.).** Erect form, broader, but like the preceding very pyramidal in habit. 50 cts.

— **Suecica (Swedish J.).** Not so columnar as the Irish, but its foliage greener. 50 cts.

— **nana (Dwarf Swedish J.).** A valuable and hardy dwarf variety of the above. 50 cts.

— **Daurica (Daurian J.).** Low tree, with leaves whitish on the upper surface. 50 cts.

— **drupacea (Plum Fruited J.).** 75 cts.

— **excelsa (Tall Crimean J.).** Pyramidal small tree with glaucous grey foliage. \$1 00.

— **hemispherica (Globular J.).** Very dwarf compact and dense shrub with whitish foliage and red shining berries. \$1 00.

— **Japonica (Japan J.).** Small compact bush not unlike a Retinospora; very desirable for rock-work and miniature plantations. Rare and choice. 75 cts.

— **argentea variegata (Silver Variegated Japan J.).** Foliage beautiful glaucous green, regularly interspersed with branchlets of a pure white tint. Distinct, rare and very choice. \$1 00.

Juniperus Japonica aurea (Golden Japan J.).

Distinct and attractive. Rare and very choice. \$1 00.

— **variegata (Golden Variegated Japan J.).** Portions of green and deep yellow foliage evenly intermixed. Very striking and choice. \$1 00.

— **oblonga (Caucasian J.).** Upright slow growth, numerous pendulous branchlets, light green foliage. 50 cts.

— **pendula (Weeping Caucasian J.).** Light green foliage, upright form, delicate thread like branchlets. Hardy, though sometimes browned during severe winters. \$1 00.

— **prostrata syn. procumbens (Prostrate J.).** A prostrate shrub trailing along the ground and not rising more than six or eight inches high, but spreading over a large space; leaves dull shining green. Very choice for rock-work and side hills. 75 cts.

— **recurva densa (Dense Indian J.).** Dwarf and highly ornamental form. \$1 00.

— **rigida (Stiff Leaved J.).** A slender pendulous species; hardy. Striking and distinct. \$1 00.

— **Sabina (Common Savin J.).** Low, wide spreading, sombre and thickly branched shrub. Hardy, well adapted for rock-work and hill sides. 75 cts.

— **tamariscifolia (Grey Carpet J.).** A distinct and highly interesting variety of J. Sabina with very peculiar foliage. The best of the Savin Junipers. 75 cts.

— **variegata (Variegated Savin J.).** A distinct and finely variegated form. \$1 00.

— **Shepherdii.** \$1 00.

— **venusta (Lovely Juniper).** Medium growth when established, erect waving

Juniperus venusta.

torch-like form, glaucous, bluish delicate foliage. Hardy, but not easily transplanted unless recently moved. 75 cts.

- **Virginiana (Red Cedar).** Medium growth tapering symmetrical form; bright rich green compact foliage. A valuable ornamental tree. 50 cts.

- **alba variegata (Variegated Red C.)** Leaves white and greenish yellow, evenly intermixed. \$1 00.

- **Bedfordiana (Bedford's Red C.)**. A slender form. 75 cts.

- **glauca (Silvery Red C.)**. Vigorous growth, cone shaped, foliage of a peculiar whitish color, coarser, and lighter in appearance than *J. Venusta*. Very effective but difficult to move unless recently transplanted. 75 cts.

- **Scottii (Light Green C.)**. Fine pyramidal habit, foliage peculiarly bright green. Makes a good contrast with *J. glauca* or *venusta*. 75 cts.

- **tripartita (Tripartite Red C.)**. Appearance suggests *J. tamariscifolia*. An attractive and distinct variety. 75 cts.

- **viridis.** 75 cts.

- **Waukegan.** A hardy distinct species. \$1 00.

Librocedrus decurrens. 75 cts.

Picea amabilis (Lovely Silver Fir). Fine glaucous form of *P. nobilis*. \$1 50.

- **balsamea (Balm of Gilead Fir).** Pyramidal tree resembling the European Silver Fir, dark green foliage silvery beneath, beautiful and thrifty when young, but with time and neglect soon loses its beauty from disease and irregular growth. 75 cts.

- **Cephalonica (Cephalonian Fir).** Large size, broad for its height while young, then pyramidal, leaves silvery and dag-

Picea Cephalonica.

ger-shaped with a spine on the point. Generally hardy. \$1 00.

- **Cilicica (Cilician S F.).** Compact branches, thickly set on the stems, foliage dark green, most soft, delicate, and lovely in the coloring of the young growth. Hardy. \$1 00.

- **concolor syn. lasiocarpa Parsonsiana (White S.F.).** Slow growth, eventually large, long foliage, more uniform in color than usual with Silver Firs, branchlets not so thickly covered with leaves as in some species, having but a single row strongly curled up on either side. A noble tree, rare and very choice. \$2 00.

- **firma (Japan S.F.).** The most vigorous of the Silver Firs, and one of the most hardy; compact and pyramidal foliage, large, flat and deep green underneath. A distinct and interesting species. \$1 00.

- **Fraserii (Fraser's S.F.).** Very hardy and much resembling the Balsam Fir, only richer looking and of more permanent beauty. \$1 00.

- **grandis (Great S. F.).** Lofty pyramidal form, branches horizontal, leaves short dark green and very distinct from *P. lasiocarpa*, with which it has been confounded. \$2 00.

- **Hudsonica (Hudson's Bay S. F.).** Hardy and very dwarf, scarcely ever more than two feet high, dark green foliage silvery underneath. Effective for rock-work and miniature gardening. \$1 50.

- **Japonica.** Introduced by Thos. Hogg. Resembles *P. Nordmanniana*, but softer to the touch and very silvery underneath. Rare and hardy. \$3 00.

Picea magnifica (Superb S. F.). A species much resembling *P. nobilis*, of which it was first thought to be a variety. \$2 00.

— **nobilis (Noble S. F.).** Picturesque, irregular, pyramidal form, slow growth while young, eventually large size, beautiful silvery blue tint on the young foliage, which contrasts charmingly with the dark green of the older growth. Assumes a leader only after some years. A magnificent tree. \$2 00.

— **Nordmanniana (Nordmann's S. F.).** Slow growth, hardy, eventually large, horizontal branches, dark green massive foliage, silvery underneath, broad and compact. The contrast of its old and new growth is most charming. One of the most symmetrical as well as effective of evergreens. Readily pruned and adapted to small places for a long time. \$1 50.

— **Numidica (Algerian S. F.).** Intermediate in appearance between *P. Pinsapo* and *pectinata*, both of which it somewhat resembles. Hardy and interesting. \$2 00.

— **pectinata (Common S. F.).** Vigorous growth, pyramidal form, rich green foliage, silvery underneath. Unless pruned it gradually loses its symmetry, which is prominent while young. 75 cts.

— **compacta (Compact S. F.).** Dwarf rounded form, broader than high, compact, rich, glossy green foliage, one of the hardiest of the Silver Firs. Very choice and effective. \$1 50.

— **pendula (Weeping S. F.).** Slow growth, solid compact columnar form, branches curving regularly and closely along the stem, until the dark green foliage is permanently dense right to the ground. Hardy and very symmet-

Picea —

rical. One of the most curious and beautiful evergreens. \$1 50.

— **pyramidalis (Pyramidal Silver Fir).** \$1 50.

— **Pichta (Siberian Silver Fir).** Medium size, leaves of darker green than ordinary Silver Firs, very soft and rich to the touch. One of the hardiest and most valuable of Firs. \$1 50.

— **Pinsapo (Pinsapo Fir).** Very handsome, densely branched, resembling *P. Cephalonica*; branches very thickly placed in whorls, and spreading horizontally. A picturesque and beautiful evergreen, not entirely hardy. \$2 00.

— **Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir).** A very rare and beautiful species, partaking of the character of *nobilis* and of *Nordmanniana*. \$3 00.

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Large rounded form, vigorous dark glossy leaves. One of the most important evergreens for mass planting on the lawn. Like all pines it is difficult to transplant unless recently root-pruned. 75 cts.

— **variegata (Variegated Austrian P.).** \$1 50.

— **Ayacahuite (Ayacahuite P.).** A form vigorous when established very much resembling *P. excelsa*. Long pendulous light bluish green leaves. Very beautiful. \$1 50.

— **Cembra Helvetica (Swiss Stone P.).** Perfectly erect and regularly branched from the ground to the top; forms a handsome conical tree, with dark green thick foliage. Hardy and effective in the landscape. \$1 00.

— **Mandshurica (Mandschurian Stone P.).** A form resembling *P. Siberica*, but more spreading. \$1 00.

Pinus Cembra Sibirica (Siberian Stone P.).

More dense than Helvetica and of slower growth. \$1 00.

— **densiflora (Dense Flowered P.).** Strong growing, rich dark massive foliage. One of the finest of all Pines. New and rare, from Japan. \$2 00.

— **excelsa (Lofty Bhotan P.).** A noble, rapid growing tree of the largest size. It has a general resemblance to the White Pine, but with much longer and more silvery leaves, which are pendulous and graceful. \$1 00.

— **Jeffreyi (Jeffrey's P.).** A tall growing, noble Pine with yellowish red horizontal branches at maturity. \$1 50.

— **Koraensis (Corean P.).** The Japanese call this the "Sea Coast Pine." It is a low growing tree with slender leaves; seeds are eatable. Found also in Kamschatka; is very hardy and ornamental. \$2 00.

— **Lambertiana (Lambert's P.).** One of the largest and noblest trees of the Pacific coast. Here it is more rigid and not equal to the White Pine. \$1 00.

— **Laricio (Corsican P.).** A handsome, open, pyramidal tree, with dark green twisted leaves. A rapid grower, very distinct. 75 cts.

— **Massoniana (Masson's P.).** A large-sized Japanese tree, remarkable for its fresh bright green tint. \$1 00.

— **variegata (The Sun Ray P.).** The most charming of all the Pines. The light golden variegation is well-defined and distinct; the whole appearance is remarkably attractive. Very rare. \$3 00.

— **monticola (California Mountain P.).** A tall Pine with silvery green leaves, shorter than the White Pine. Its foli-

Pinus monticola.

age is more dense and the form is upright and symmetrical. \$1 00.

— **Mughus (Mugho P.).** Low growing, broad spreading tree. It is more of a large Pine bush than a tree, and is very ornamental. 75 cts.

— **compacta.** A Flushing variety. Very symmetrical and compact. \$1 50.

— **pumila.** Dwarf variety of the Mugho. \$1 50.

— **uncinata.** A pyramidal form of the species. \$1 50.

— **Pallasiana (Taurian P.).** Large pyramidal tree from the Crimean mountains. It has a compact form and roundish head with shining dark bluish green leaves. \$1 50.

— **parviflora (Small Flowered Japan P.).** Small tree with very glaucous leaves, and spreading, horizontal, well-covered branches. \$2 00.

— **peuce (Rumelian P.).** Resembles P. excelsa. \$1 50.

— **Pinaster (Cluster P.).** A rapid growing tree of good size, succeeding well in the sand or near the sea. Peculiar for the dense whorls in which the leaves are set upon the branches. 75 cts.

— **ponderosa (Heavy Wooded P.).** A tall Californian tree with very heavy wood, bright green large needles, and slightly twisted branches. \$1 50.

— **pendula Sargentii.** One of the grandest, most curious and effective of weeping trees. New and very rare. \$5 00.

— **Pyrenaica (Pyrenean P.).** A majestic, tall tree, furnished from the ground with luxuriant, spreading growth. It has a picturesque form, and is easily known by its long leaves and soft tex-

Pinus Pyrenaica.

ture, as distinguished from the stiff Austrian Pine. \$1 50.

— **resinosa (Resinous P.).** An American Pine of great excellence. Resembles the Austrian, only softer to the touch. \$1 00.

— **rigida (Pitch P.).** A tall tree, with clean stem and dense top; grows well on dry or wet soil. 75 cts.

— **Sabiniana (Sabine's P.).** California. A large, noble tree, valuable for landscape effects. It has a rapid growth, and its twisted, drooping leaves are very long, and of a silvery grey color. \$2 00.

— **strobis (White P.).** One of the most stately and valuable of evergreens, tall, straight and handsome, with slender, glaucous green leaves, which in the wind make a music like the moaning of the sea. 75 cts.

— **compacta (Compact White P.).** A dwarf round-headed tree with numerous branches and soft feathery foliage. A charming variety. \$1 50.

— **nivea (Snowy White P.).** Leaves when young of a silvery white, and dark green when fully grown. A handsome variety. \$1 00.

— **pumila (Dwarf White P.).** A dwarf variety with small picturesque glaucous foliage. \$1 50.

— **sylvestris (Scotch Fir).** A well known Fir with short leaves of bluish green. Luxuriant grower in every soil and situation. 75 cts.

— **horizontalis (Highland Pine).** The branches are more horizontal and the leaves broader and more glaucous than the Scotch Fir. \$1 00.

Pinus sylvestris pumila. Dwarf variety of Scotch Fir, of which the numerous branches form a wide spreading bush. \$1 50.

Podocarpus Japonica (Japan Yew). An upright growing shrub with dark shining green leaves, luxuriant in its growth, in form resembling the Irish Yew. \$1 00.

Retinospora (Japan Cypress). This is a most interesting class of evergreens, many of them being of dwarf habit and particularly adapted to small places. There are great varieties of tints and variegation among them, and the roots are well fitted for transplanting.

— **decussata syn. juniperoides.** A small, dense and very compact pyramidal bush, remarkable for the color of its foliage, which is bluish green in summer, changing in autumn to a violet purple, which it keeps all winter. A very unique and beautiful evergreen. 75 cts.

— **ericoides (Heath-like Japan C.).** Regular, conical, compact pyramidal bush, desirable for contrast from its violet red color in winter. 50 cts.

— **filioides (Fern-like J. C.).** Bright green pointed foliage, very dense and exquisitely fern-like. \$1 50.

— **filifera (Thread-branched J. C.).** A beautiful tree of very elegant appearance with bright green foliage. It is pyramidal in outline and particularly graceful on account of the ends of its shoots drooping in long filaments, some of which are tessellated. \$1 00.

— **aurea (Golden Thread-branched J. C.).** This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family with all the gracefulness of the last, and branches of a beautiful golden color. A great acquisition. \$2 00.

Retinospora filifera aurea variegata. A very fine variegated form. \$2 00.

— **gracilis** (Graceful J. C.). More slender than the species, and of brighter green. \$1 00.

— **filiformis pendula.** A graceful and distinct variety with long slender drooping sprays of a silvery hue. \$2 00.

— **variegata.** Similar to the above but variegated. Very rare. \$2 00.

— **lycopodioides** (Club Moss-like J. C.). \$1 50.

— **variegata.** \$2 00.

— **obtusa** (Obtuse-leaved J. C.). A most beautiful evergreen tree with graceful fern-like foliage. 75 cts.

— **alba spica.** Dwarf, more compact than the species. During the spring and summer the shoots are white; in autumn they change to a beautiful green. \$1 50.

— **argentea variegata, syn. Keteleeri.** A portion of the leaves and branchlets of this variety are of a silvery white, mixed evenly with green throughout the plant. \$1 50.

— **aurea variegata.** A charming variety with a portion of the smaller spray and leaves of a golden color, intermixed with the usual glossy-green ones, all over the plant. One of the best and most distinct of Retinosporas. \$1 50.

— **nana** (Dwarf Obtuse J. C.). A very attractive and singular variety forming a dwarf cushion-shaped little bush, seldom more than one or two feet high, but spreading out in a horizontal direction, and becoming a large dense flat tuft of glossy deep green spray when old. One of the most interesting conifers. \$1 00.

Retinospora obtusa nana aurea (Golden Dwarf Obtuse J. C.). Similar to the last in form, of slower growth, with foliage of a rich bronze yellow. One of the finest and most constant of variegated evergreens. \$1 50.

— **pendula** (Weeping Obtuse J. C.). An exceedingly handsome and graceful variety with the ends of its branches drooping. Originating in Kissena Nurseries. \$1 50.

— **pisifera** (Pea-fruited J. C.). Smaller than R. obtusa with fine feathery foliage; branches glaucous underneath. A distinct and beautiful variety, 75 cts.

— **nana variegata** (Dwarf Variegated J. C.). A very pretty singular variety, forming a dense miniature bush with a bluish-gray aspect, and a portion of the lesser branches of a pale yellow color. \$1 50.

— **variegata.** A pretty variety with the branches tipped with a straw color. \$1 50.

— **plumosa** (Plume-like J. C.). One of the best of Japanese introductions, being hardy and graceful, with delicate glaucous foliage. 75 cts.

— **argentea** (Silver Plume-like J. C.). A silver-tipped variety. 75 cts.

— **variegata.** Interspersed with white and green. 75 cts.

— **aurea** (Golden Plume-like J. C.). This is a most beautiful and valuable variety; its shoots are golden tinted through the year, and brighter in the winter. It is unsurpassed for massing or for hedges. 75 cts.

— **squarrosa** (Squarrose (Japan C.). Round headed, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a whitish green tint, densely branched, curved and gracefully spread. A waving-

Retinospora squarrosa.

hardly small evergreen of the greatest value both for contrast of color and form. 75 cts.

- **tetragona aurea.** Curious wedge-shaped leaves of a golden color. Very rare and choice. 75 cts.

Sciadopitys verticillata (Umbrella Pine).

Japan. Very slow growth while young, eventually large size; dark green shining foliage arranged in whorls of umbrella-like tufts on horizontal branches. Perhaps the most remarkable and beautiful conifer brought from Japan. \$2 00.

Taxus adpressa (Short Leaved Yew). Japan.

Low, spreading, bushy form, small dark green shining leaves, branches numerous and densely covered with foliage. Hardy and very choice. \$1 00.

- **baccata (Common European Yew).**

Large bush or tree, slow growing with short stem and very bushy head, densely branched, thickly covered with drooping, sombre green leaves. Suitable for clipping into artificial forms. Sometimes browned in winter. 75 cts.

- **aurea (Golden Yew).**

Resembles *T. elegantissima*, but of a much richer golden hue. Its color in June is unsurpassed by any variegated form among evergreens. \$1 00.

- **Cheshuntensis (Cheshunt Yew).**

Pyramidal habit, intermediate form between the Irish Yew and the parent *T. baccata*. Distinct. 75 cts.

- **Dovastoni (Dovaston's Yew).**

Long dark foliage and very pendulous branches. Trained to a single stem; makes a very effective weeping tree. \$1 00.

- **elegantissima (Elegant Yew).**

Light straw color especially in June, more of a dark green toward fall;

Taxus

— — browns sometimes in winter but scarcely ever kills. Very rich and effective in color. Resembles *T. aurea*. \$1 00.

- **erecta (Erect Yew).** Erect form, small foliage, very close and fastigate, forming a massive evergreen pyramid. One of the most effective of the few upright growing shrubs. 75 cts.

- **ericoides (Heath Like Yew).** Upright-branched Yew with very small foliage; slow growing and peculiar in effect. 75 cts.

- **fastigiata (Irish Yew).** Peculiarly upright in growth, like a bundle of closely-packed branches, deep blackish green foliage; very beautiful and valuable, but not hardy while young. \$1 00.

- **aurea (Golden Irish Yew).** Leaves green in the center, and margined with yellow. \$1 00.

- **Fisherii (Fisher's Yew).** Some of the leaves deep yellow, others like the ordinary Yew. Peculiar in appearance. 75 cts.

- **Foxii (Fox's Yew).** A very dwarf kind with smaller leaves than the species, spreading, and scarcely ever more than one to two feet high. \$1 00.

- **fructu luteo (Yellow Fruited Yew).** Variable golden and yellow berries. \$1 00.

- **Jacksonii (Jackson's Yew).** A pendulous variety with narrow-pointed leaves. 75 cts.

- **pyramidalis (Pyramidal Yew).** 75 cts.

- **Canadensis (Canadian Yew).** Low spreading and bushy, seldom more than four feet high with leaves shorter and bark browner than the common Yew; smaller berries. 75 cts.

Taxus Canadensis aurea (Golden Canadian Yew). A golden variety of the preceding. \$1 00.

— **cuspidata** (Abrupt Pointed Yew). Japan. Dense, bushy, with somewhat ascending branches and dark green foliage; moderate growth. Most hardy of the Yews. Choice and rare. \$1 00.

— **imperialis**. Upright growth, leaves glaucous beneath. \$1 00.

Thuja Occidentalis (American Arbor Vitæ). A well-known shrub or tree popular for ornamental hedges, rapid growth, conical form, liable to grow bare at the base, and sometimes is winter-killed. 50 cts.

— **alba** (Queen Victoria A. V.). Dwarf form, fresh green color, branchlets distinctly tipped with silver. A distinct and interesting variety. Valuable. \$1 00.

— **aurea** (Peabody's A. V.). Dwarf, compact growth and bright golden foliage, retained throughout the year. The best golden variety. \$1 00.

— — — **maculata** (Cloth of Gold A. V.). Striped and spotted with gold. Very distinct. 75 cts.

— — **Brightiana**. Yellowish green foliage. \$1 00.

— — **Brinckerhoffi** (Brinckerhoff's A. V.). A golden green tinted variety. 75 cts.

— — **Buchananii** (Buchanan's A. V.). A low, small-leaved, attractive variety. 50 cts.

— — **Columbia**. A new variety, originating with A. S. Fuller. Broad-leaved, strong habit, with a charming silvery variegation. \$2 00.

— — **compacta** (Parsons' Compact A. V.). A globe or hemisphere of

Thuja —

light green foliage, somewhat open in growth. 50 cts.

— — **conica densa** (Dense A. V.). Conical, branches slender, with bright colored leaves. 75 cts.

— — **cristata** (Crested A. V.). Closely arranged branches; foliage deep green, drooping and crested toward the ends. 75 cts.

— — **Ellwangeriana** (Tom Thumb A. V.). 50 cts.

— — **glauca** (Glaucous Arbor Vitæ). Whitish green tinted variety.

— — **globosa** (Globose A. V.). Dense, rounded and compact form. 50 cts.

— — **Hackerii** (Hacker's A. V.). 75 cts.

— — **Hoveyii** (Hovey's A. V.). Slow growth, pyramidal form, golden green tinge. Most ornamental of American Arbor Vitæ. 50 cts.

— — **Hudsonica** (Hudson's Bay A. V.). Bluish green color. Distinct. 75 cts.

— — **nana** (Hoopes' Dwarf A. V.). 75 cts.

— — **plicata** (Nootka Sound A. V.). Large shrub resembling Siberian A. V., densely branched and conical in form, branches so disposed in pairs as to give the spray a plaited look. 75 cts.

— — — **minima** (Miniature A. V.). A peculiarly dwarf and compact variety; scarcely grows an inch a year. 75 cts.

— — — **pendula** (Weeping A. V.). Distinct weeping form. Hardy. \$1 00.

— — **pumila** (Dwarf A. V.). Very dwarf form. 50 cts.

— — **pyramidalis** (Pyramidal A. V.). The most narrow, columnar-like of

- Thuja** — — —
 evergreens, medium growth, very distinct light green compact foliage. Very effective in landscape; takes the place of the Irish Juniper, which is not always hardy. Choice. 75 cts.
- — — **Reidii** (**Reid's A. V.**). A distinct small-leaved form. 50 cts.
- — — **rotundata** (**Dwarf Round A. V.**). 75 cts.
- — — **Vervæneana aurea** (**Vervæne's Golden A. V.**). Golden tinted, more slender branches than the species. A distinct and interesting variety. \$1 00.
- — — **Warreana**. Otherwise improperly known as Siberian A. V. The hardest of American A. V. Slower growth and more dense and symmetrical in form; foliage darker green. 50 cts.
- — — **variegata**. 75 cts.

Thuopsis borealis, syn. **Cupressus Nutkanensis** (**Nootka Sound Thuiopsis**). Vigorous, erect, regularly furnished with spreading curved branches and flexible

Thuopsis borealis.

branchlets, which droop at the tips and are of a silvery glaucous tint. Not entirely hardy. 75 cts.

- — — **dolabrata** (**Hatchet Leaved T.**). Vigorous, horizontal branches, which are pendulous at the extremities; flattened leaves. \$1 00.
- — — **variegata** (**Variegated T.**). Foliage very attractive, of a bright green above and silvery white beneath, clasping the stem closely, and giving it a peculiar effect; the branchlets being flat make it look like a lycopodium. \$2 00.
- — — **Standishii** (**Standish's T.**). Resembles the last, but its branches are sligher and more pendulous, leaves smaller and spray much less silvery beneath. Hardier than T. dolabrata. A beautiful and valuable species. \$1 00.

Wellingtonia gigantea syn. **Sequoia gigantea** (**Mammoth Tree**). The giant tree of California. Not entirely hardy. \$1 00.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

- Andromeda Catesbæi** (**Catesby's Andromeda**). Long recurving branches, fine ovate lanceolate leaves tinged with brownish shade in fall; white, slightly sweet-scented flowers in spring. 50 cts.
- — — **floribunda** (**Free Blooming A.**). Low rounded bush, abundant white-clustered spikes or one-sided racemes of flowers in spring. Choice and very beautiful. \$1 00.
- — — **polifolia angustifolia** (**Narrow Leaved Marsh A.**). 75 cts.

Andromeda polifolia major (**Large Marsh A.**).

Dwarf habit, flowers urn-shaped, nearly globular, white, wax-like and persistent. May. 75 cts.

- — — **pulverulenta**. Large white flowers, an ornamental shrub. 75 cts.

Azalea Amœna. China. A very dwarf, bushy shrub, foliage turning to a bronze brown in winter. Covered entirely in May with enveloping masses of small, purplish red double flowers. It is easily transplanted and perfectly hardy

Azalea Amœna.

especially adapted for fringing Rhododendron groups, or for bedding on a lawn. One of the choicest and most valuable of hardy evergreen shrubs. \$1 00.

Berberis dulcis (Sweet Fruited Berberry).

Medium size, flowers bright yellow, berries round and black, almost the size of a black currant; very abundant. The effect of these berries and the shining leathery foliage is very striking. 75 cts.

Buxus Balearica (Minorca Box). Larger leaves than *B. sempervirens*. \$1 00.

— **Japonica argentea variegata (Silver Leaved Japan B.).** Silvery variegation. 75 cts.

— **aurea variegata (Golden Leaved Japan B.).** Very good yellow variegation. 75 cts.

— **microphylla (Small Leaved Japan B.).** 75 cts.

— **sempervirens (Tree B.).** Deep green rounded foliage, symmetrical globular form. Excellent for city yards. 50 cts.

— **arborescens (Arborescent B.).** A large growing tree-like form. 50 cts.

— **argentea variegata (Silver Leaved B.).** 50 cts.

— **aurea variegata (Golden Leaved B.).** 50 cts.

— **elegantissima variegata.** 75 cts.

— **elongata (Elongated Leaved B.).** 50 cts.

— **Handsworthii (Handsworth's B.).** 75 cts.

— **Jacksonii (Jackson's B.).** 75 cts.

— **macrophylla (Broad Leaved B.).** 50 cts.

— **nana (Dwarf B.).** Commonly used for edging. 50 cts.

Cotoneaster buxifolia (Box Leaved Colon-easter). Very dwarf; white flowers in spring. 50 cts.

— **microphylla (Small Leaved C.).** Low trailing bush; one of the most attractive of the genus; peculiar dark green small foliage; especially valuable for rock-work and edging groups of evergreen shrubs. 50 cts.

Cratægus pyracantha fructu luteo (Evergreen Thorn). A most valuable plant for growing alone or for a hedge. It grows compactly, bears pruning well and is entirely impervious, while its rich glossy foliage covered either with fragrant white flowers or with bright orange colored berries, give it a most attractive appearance. 50 cts.

— **Lalandii (Laland's E. T.).** Larger leaves than the preceding. 50 cts.

Daphne cneorum (Trailing Daphne). Very dwarf habit; small narrow abundant leaves spreading out in flat cushions of foliage, literally covered in spring with light pink rosette-like flowers of most delightful fragrance. Late in summer these flowers appear in profusion again. Trimming out should be occasionally practiced to renew a healthy bushy growth. A most charming dwarf plant. 50 cts.

— **Fioniana.** Low form, pinkish flowers in spring. 75 cts.

— **laureola (Spurge Laurel).** Large thick leaves; greenish white flowers in spring. 75 cts.

— **Pontica (Pontic D.).** Large leaved species. \$1 00.

Erica (Heath).

— **Mediterranea.** 50 cts.

— **tetralix.** 50 cts.

— **vagans alba.** 50 cts.

— **earnea.** 50 cts.

Erica Vagans rubra. 50 cts.

— **vulgaris Alportii.** 50 cts.

— — **caluna.** 50 cts.

Ilex opaca (American Holly). The only Holly that is entirely hardy at the north. Dwarf growth, large tough - shining thorny leaves. Ornamental red berries in winter. 50 cts.

Kalmia angustifolia (Narrow-Leaved Laurel). 50 cts.

— **latifolia (Broad - Leaved Laurel).** America. Medium size, long good-sized leaves, shining and attractive with reddish stems. White or pinkish white flowers of great beauty. 75 cts.

— **pumila (Dwarf L.).** 75 cts.

— **rubra (Pink - Flowered L.).** Small foliage, darker flowers. 75 cts.

Ledum buxifolium (Box - Leaved Ledum). White flowers in spring. 75 cts.

— **intermedium.** 50 cts.

Limonia trifoliata. The only hardy species of the citrus family. \$1 00.

Mahonia aquifolium (Holly-Leaved Mahonia). Medium size, purplish green-shining prickly leaves and showy bright yellow flowers in May. 50 cts.

— **fascicularis (Crowded Racemed M.).** 50 cts.

— **Japonica.** Large distinct leaves and yellow flowers in May. 75 cts.

— — **Bealii.** A variety of the preceding \$1 00.

Menziesia polifolia (Irish Heath). Dwarf shrub remaining long in bloom; lovely white flowers. 75 cts.

— — **versicolor.** A variety with pink flowers. 75 cts.

Prinos glabra (Common Inkberry). Medium sized shining leaves; fine black berries in autumn. A beautiful but neglected shrub. 75 cts.

Rhododendron (Large Mountain Laurel). See page

Ulex Europæa nana (Dwarf Furze). 50 cts.

HEDGE PLANTS.

DECIDUOUS.

	per 100.		per 100
Altheas, assorted, 2 to 2½ ft.	\$15 00	Privet, European, 2 to 3 ft.	\$12 00
Lilac, assorted, 2 to 3 ft.	15 00	Quince, Japan, red and blush, 2 to 3 ft.	15 00
Privet, Californian, 2 to 3 ft.	15 00	Assortment of shrubs, 2 to 3 ft.	15 00

EVERGREEN.

	per 100.		per 100.
Arbor-Vitæ, American, 1 to 1½ ft.	\$10 00	Thorn, evergreen, 12 to 15 in.	\$15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	12 00	Hemlock, 2 to 2½ ft.	35 00
2 to 2½ ft.	15 00	Retinospora, aurea.	25 00
— in variety.	20 00	— obtus.	20 00

PAEONIA MOUTAN (TREE PAEONY.)

THIS class of plants is known for its showy character. They grow well, but are difficult and slow of propagation and therefore can never be very common. They are very hardy, and should flourish everywhere. Price \$2 00 each.

Arethusa. Large full rose.

Athlete.

Atropurpurea. Dark purple.

Bijou de Chussans.

Blanche Noisette.

Carlii. Delicate blush, deep rosy center; semi-double, but fragrant.

Comte de Neiping.

Cornelie. Carmine, fragrant.

De Bugny. Fine dark, with flesh-colored tint.

Dr. Bowring. Large, very deep rose.

Extensa. Large rose, clouded with purple, dis-
tinct.

Gigantea. Rose with purple shade, large
double.

Heldii.

Imperatrice Josephine. Violet rose, large and
full.

Incarnata flore pleno. White, with violet cen-
ter; fragrant.

Japonica. Single, dark purple, yellow stamens,
and of immense size. Very fine.

Kœchlini. Violet rose.

Lactea.

Le Fevreiana. Bright pink, rosy center, large
and showy.

Le Soleil.

Louise Mouchelet. Large, garnet rose, center
shaded with salmon red. Very fine.

Magna. Light rose, dark red center.

Maxima plena. Light lilac, full and very large.

Mme. de Vatry.

Myrtus multiflorus. Rose, with dark center,
large and compact.

Osiris.

Papaveracea.

Parmentieri. Light pink, shaded with dark
red, purplish center. Very good.

Phœnicea. Dark rose.

Pride of Hong Kong. Violet; very large.

Reine Elizabeth. Bright scarlet rose, large and
very full; one of the finest Pæonies.

Rinzel.

Robert Fortune. Large and bright scarlet;
very full.

Roi des Cerises. Light rosy pink.

Rosea flore pleno minor. Deep rose, medium
size.

— **odorata.** Garnet red, sweet-scented.

— **superba plena.** Rosy violet; double.

Rossini.

Rubra plena. Large double red; fine.

Samarang.

Schultzii. Carmine shaded with rosy lilac, fine
form; fragrant.

— **laciniata.** Cut-leaved variety.

Sir John Stanton.

Thurston Liehenstein. Blush purple center.

Victoria. Blush, rosy center; good form.

Ville de St. Denis.

Wallnerii carnea. Blush, rosy center.

Zenobia.

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES.

THESE showy, beautiful, and easily-grown plants should be planted in masses on every lawn. Of the three divisions into which we class them, the first two, *Officinalis* and *Paradoxa*, are European, and bloom from the middle to the end of May. The third is Chinese, and flowers through June and July. A selection from the three divisions will make a fine display of flowers during three months. Price, 50 cents.

Pæonia officinalis.

- — *Andersonii*. Single, rosy blush, early and showy.
- — *humilis*. Spanish dwarf; bright rose, single and very showy.
- — *rubra*. Large double crimson, fragrant.
- — *Schiller*. Purplish red; double and very fine.
- — *Smouti*. Large, single, bright violet; cut leaves.
- — *tenuifolia hybrida*.
- *paradoxa*.
- — *amaranthescens spherica*. Dark crimson, double.
- — *fimbriata plena*. Light crimson, fimbriated.
- — *Nemesis*. Dark crimson; flowers small and double.
- — *pulcherrima plena*. Crimson with purple shade; center petals small and compact.
- *Sinensis*.
- — *Claptoniana*. Creamy white, inside petals straw color.

Pæonia Sinensis.

- — *Duchesse de Nemours*. Outside petals clear violet, center fringed, lilac, very large and sweet.
- — *grandiflora carnea plena*. Very large; outside petals delicate blush, yellowish center, fringed.
- — *Humei*. Double purplish rose; large, showy, and a very late bloomer.
- — *Louis Van Houtte*. Bright purple cherry; fine.
- — *Modeste*. Deep rose, large and distinct; fragrant.
- — *papaveriflora*. White tinged with yellow, red center; very fine.
- — *papillionacea*. Outside petals rose, yellow within, changing to white.
- — *Reevesi*. Delicate rose; center petals fringed.
- — *rubra triumphans*. Dark purplish crimson; large, very sweet.
- — *Triomphe du Nord*. Violet rose, salmon shade.
- — *Vicomtesse de Belleval*. Blush, center creamy white beautifully fringed, fragrant.
- — *violacea*. Deep violet purple; large and full.

HARDY ROSES.

REMONTANT OR HYBRID PERPETUAL.

THESE bloom abundantly in June, and again moderately in Autumn, while a few varieties bloom freely during the Summer. For general culture they are the most desirable.

Price, 35 cts each. Ten or more varieties, our choice, \$3.00 per 10.

Achille Gounod	Deep pink.	La France	Pale peach, free bloomer
Adam Paul	Violet rose.	La Reine	Bright rose, large.
Adele Mauze	Large, rose.	Leon Hermain	Fine red.
Alexandrine Bachmeteff	Deep rose.	Leopold II.	Salmon rose, cupped.
Alfred de Rougemont	Crimson and purple.	Louis Van Houtte	Rosy carmine, fine.
Anna de Diesbach	Clear rose.	Madame Alfred de Rougemont	White, rose tint.
Ardoise de Lyon	Violet purple.	“ Ambrose Verschaffelt	
Auguste Mie*	Large, delicate pink, free growing.	“ Boll	Rose, large and full.
Baronne Prevost*	Large deep rose, fragrant.	“ Louise Carique*	Rosy carmine, sweet.
Beaute Francaise		“ Moreau	Rosy lilac.
Beauty of Waltham	Cherry color, large.	“ Trotter	Cherry red, fine foliage.
Belle Normande	Large, pale rose, fragrant.	Madem. Amelia Halphin	Rosy carmine.
Caroline de Sansal*	Large, clear flesh.	“ Eugenie Verdier	Silvery white.
Charles Lefebvre	Velvety crimson, fine.	Marechal Forey	Reddish crimson, violet shades.
Charles Margottin	Brilliant carmine.	Marie Baumann	Light rosy crimson, large, fine.
Clementine Duval	Bright rose, dwarf beautiful.	Marquise de Bocella	Pale pink, fragrant.
Coquette des Alpes	Colute, shaded rose, fine.	Mogador	Purplish crimson, distinct.
Countess of Oxford	Bright carmine, fine.	Mrs. Charles Wood	Crimson, large, effective.
Duc de Cazes	Dark velvety purple, large.	Mrs. Elliot	Lilac rose.
Duchess de Caylus	Scarlet crimson, perfect form.	Paeonie*	Rose and scarlet, fragrant.
Duchess of Sutherland*	Glossy pink, large.	Palais de Crystal	Bright flesh.
Duke of Edinburgh	Brilliant scarlet crimson.	Paul Neron	Dark rose, fine form.
Elizabeth Vigneron	Large, light carmine.	Pius IX.	Bright rose, fragrant.
Enfant de Mt. Carmel*	Crimson.	Prince Camille de Rohan	Velvety maroon.
Geant des Batailles	Brilliant scarlet.	Prince of Moscow	Dark crimson.
General Jacqueminot*	Scarlet crimson, velvety.	Princesse Louise	Bluish white.
General Washington	Lively red, large.	Reynolds Hole*	Maroon, shaded crimson.
George Prince	Maroon rose, fragrant.	Sidonie	Light pink, fragrant.
Glory of Waltham	Large, crimson, for pillar.	Souvenir de Comte Cavour	Vermillion.
Henry IV.	Purplish pink.	“ de la Reine d'Angleterre	Bright rose.
Horace Vernet	Velvety crimson, large.	“ de Wm. Wood	Intense dazzling crimson.
Jean Goujon	Clear red, full and good.	Stanwell	Blush, Sweet briar, fragrant.
Joasine Hanet	Reddish purple.	Triomphe des Beantes	Deep rose.
John Hopper	Rosy crimson, full and good.	“ de l'Exposition	Crimson, double.
Jules Margottin	Bright cherry, large.	Victor Trouillard	Crimson and purple.
Lady Emily Peel	Medium size, flesh color.	Victor Verdier	Climbing, rosy carmine

BOURBON ROSES.

Price, 35 cts each. \$3.00 per 10, our choice.

These bloom moderately during the whole season, are rich in foliage and flower but are not quite as hardy as Remontants.

Appoline	Rose and pink.	Queen of Bourbons* ..	Delicate rose, fine bloomer.
Hermosa*	Delicate rose, constant bloom.	Sir Joseph Paxton*	Bright rose, large.
“ climbing.....	Delicate rose.	Souvenir de la Malmaison ..	Delicate blush, large.
Pierre de St. Cyr	Rosy pink		

JUNE ROSES.

These bloom only once in the year, and are divided into the following three classes :

MOSS ROSES.

Price, 50 cents each. \$4.50 per 10, our choice.

A Fenilles Pourpres*	Bright red, very good.	Luxembourg ..	Purplish crimson, large and double.
Alice Leroy	Rosy pink, fine blooming.	Mad. de la Rochelambert*	Amaranth, large.
Aristides*	Velvety carmine.	“ Edouard Ory	Autumn bloomer.
Arthur Young*	Dark purple	Perpetual White*	Autumn bloomer.
Bozzaris		Prince s Adelaide*	Bright pink.
Captain Ingram	Velvety purple, fine.	Reine Blanche	Pure white, large.
Common Moss	Rose, one of the best.	Salet*	Bright rose, blooms in Autumn
Comtesse de Murinais* ..	White, large and double.	Virginia Ziller	Pink.
Cristata	Rose, with fringed buds.	William Lobb	Violet carmine.
Dennis Helye		Zebrina	Crimson.
Duchesse d'Istry	Bright rose.	Eglantina lutea ..	Deep golden clusters, profuse.
Eugene de Savoie ..	Autumn bloomer, bright red.	Harrison's Yellow	Golden yellow, profuse.
Glory of Mosses	Dark rose, large.	Madame Hardy	White, beautiful, large.
Guillaume d'Orange	Dark rose.	“ Plantier	The best pure white.
Henry Martin*	Velvety carmine.	Persian Yellow	Deep golden yellow.
Hortense Vernet*	Dark rose.	Rugosa or Taicoon	New from Japan.
James Veitch	Autumn bloomer, violet.	Unique de Provence	Pure white, large, full.
Laneil	Bright rose, crimson, large.		

CLIMBING ROSES.

Price, 35 cents each. \$3.00 per 10, our choice.

Baltimore Belle*	Bluish white.	Gem of Prairies	Purplish red.
Boursault Blush	Purplish crimson.	Pride of Washington*	Rosy lilac.
Elegans	Pale rose.	Queen of Prairies*	Deep rose, white striped.
Grevillii Gaultthii	Several colors.	Russell's Cottage*	Reddish lilac.
Jane*	Deep rosy lilac.	Superba	Pale rose.
Mrs. Hovey	Large white.		

RHODODENDRONS.

The Rhododendron has been well known in America among a few for half a century, but to many it is comparatively unknown. The field for its culture has been thought narrow because so large a part of those planted have failed. A large portion of these have been imported, and their failure has been owing to several causes—difference in soil, difference in climate and difference in hardiness of sorts. The largest growers of Rhododendrons are in England, the climate of which is moist and free from our extremes of heat and cold. They are generally grown in peat because they are impatient of clay, and peat is a good material for lightening it when there is moisture enough to prevent injury. With us in America the dryness and heat of summer make peat the very worst material for soil. Even in England it cramps the roots, and imported plants have thus small balls of roots scarcely half the size of those of the same age grown in light, loamy soil here. From these small balls, the roots, if of hardy sorts, will finally emerge, and in a few years make good plants, unless a very extreme winter should occur while they are in this transition state. There are very few sorts, however, which will bear the change from the moist and equable climate of England to the extremes of dryness, heat and cold in America. These sorts are well known, and are now succeeding well in localities which have been found unfavorable to other kinds. A rose is a rose everywhere, but there is a marked difference in hardiness between the Tea and the June rose. In the Rhododendron the difference is just as strongly marked. Among the various sorts sent out by honorable houses in England there are many varieties of exquisite tints which are hardy there, and thus sent out by these growers in perfectly good faith as hardy plants: when planted here the same varieties may die the first year, or may seem to grow for a few years and come to an end during the first really hard winter; one of these results is certain. In a recent published paper from C. M. Hovey, whose experience in this plant is well known, he states that he bought in 1884, in England, a number of Rhododendrons supposed to be hardy. Eleven of them proved to be hardy; of the others he writes as follows:

“All the plants were carefully planted in well-prepared soil, and every attention given to have them succeed. For one or two years they all appeared about of the same hardiness, when we had one of our severe winters and then all were seriously injured and partially killed.

“I at once came to the conclusion that no Rhododendron was perfectly hardy unless grown from Catawbiense. I began raising seedlings from those that survived, and have produced a race just as hardy as the Oak. To be sure there are no crimsons and scarlets among them, but white and all intermediate shades between that and pureum elegans.

“My imported plants are now forty years planted and fully fifteen feet high, as are also many of the seedlings I raised from 1847 to 1850. From 1844 to 1860 I planted more than two hundred of the finest varieties of Rhododendrons to be procured in England, Belgium and France, and I have not to-day one single plant left in the open ground. It was after such experience that I made the statement that none of the so-called hardy hybrids were perfectly hardy in our climate, and although it was denied



W.H. GIBSON del. J. FILMER Sc.

THE RHODODENDRON.

by many cultivators, the statement of the *American Garden* seems to corroborate my opinion of twenty five years ago."

Such was Mr. Hovey's experience. Our own experience for thirty years has been the same. During that time we have imported, grafted and grown over three hundred varieties, and we can say with truth that we have never received a hardy Rhododendron from France, Belgium or any continental country. This because the blood of these sorts is that of *Arboreum* or *Ponticum*, which are uniformly tender. In England they have endeavored to preserve as much as possible the qualities inherent in *Catawbiense*, and thus we have obtained thence a few reliable hardy sorts, with occasionally some additions, which, united with the very hardy seedlings originating in this country, make a small list of entirely hardy sorts.

It is universally acknowledged to be the finest and most showy hardy plant known.

The broad evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to the first rank, but when this is crowned in June with many clusters of flowers, each cluster large enough for a lady's bouquet, and each variety having its own color, white, blue, purple, delicate shell, cherry, lilac, mauve and crimson, the term *superb* fitly describes its appearance.

The numerous fibrous roots hold the earth so closely that it can be safely removed at any season of the year, while it is better to avoid doing so during the rapid growth of June and July.

It can be planted singly upon the lawn or in a city garden, and is also very effective in a mass of one or two dozen. The grafted plants are the most desirable, as they give distinct and definite colors, while the others produce only pale red and purplish flowers.

Of these there is no one which has the value of the *Grandiflorum*; while not equal to the tender sorts in brilliancy of color, it has a good crimson tint, with a good form, grows thriftily and buds abundantly. We have one plant which bears annually over two hundred clusters. This variety came from England thirty years ago as *roseum grandiflorum*, but it must now have passed away there, for we have imported from nearly all the principal growers in England, the *roseum grandiflorum* and every other *grandiflorum* without receiving our own favorite variety. This is not surprising, for in their climate there are many colored sorts, but for America *Grandiflorum* is the one variety par excellence.

The *Rhododendron maximum*, with its two varieties of pink and red, will always be worthy of planting, because they are native American sorts of entire hardiness, and also bloom in July after the flowers of all other varieties have passed away.

In rejecting the tender sorts for open culture, I would not lose sight of their great value for winter gardens under glass. There are scarcely any plants which will flourish in a cool house, more noble in forms and beautiful in their flowers than such varieties as *Concessum*, *Lady Cathcart* and others. A *Rhododendron* house, with opaque roof and glass sides, uncovered in April and roofed with canvas, while in bloom would be a surprise and pleasure to those who have not seen one.

We have asserted that over a large extent of territory *Rhododendron* will be successful if confined to a few hardy sorts. For their success a light garden soil is the best; if the soil is clay let it be lightened with sand. Leaf mould, rotten sod or surface soil which has been heavily manured the year before are all beneficial. Mulching is useful, but it should not be allowed to remain during the growing season, from April 15 to July 15. The soil needs air and sun for at least three months of the year. Some liquid or surface manure can be profitably applied during the growth. It is as-

sented that *Rhododendrons* will not flourish in a limestone soil. The only way is for every one to try his own locality, and if the soil is not suitable make it so with rotten sod, leaf mould, or light, rich surface soil. *Rhododendrons* are heavy feeders, and should not be planted too closely. They need abundant room for their roots when properly supplied with liquid or surface manure. The coarser will also cripple the finer varieties. When thus crowded they should be transplanted to more space. It is also a great mistake to plant under trees; the leaves will be of a darker green, but will not flower as freely as when planted in the sun. It may be somewhat different with plants imported from Europe or some climate more moist and cool than ours. The shade may help these, as they struggle to survive a cold of fifteen degrees below zero in winter, and 100 degrees above zero in summer. Such changes will test the character of their blood.

It is always well to have, if possible, groups of hardy evergreen on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, and sufficiently near to protect from the worst winds. The force of cold wind is very injurious to even the hardiest broad-leaved evergreens. With the *Grandiflorum* and some of the hardy American varieties there is a tendency to set on too many buds; while this is an excellent quality, it is better not to let all the buds flower, but to break off a part of them according to the age and vigor of the plant, which will thus be kept in good condition with healthy wood and fine flowers. The seed vessels should also be broken off immediately after flowering, to insure a healthy growth.

The most desirable flowering shrub after the *Rhododendron* is the hardy Ghent Azalea, which can very properly be grouped with the *Rhododendron*; its deciduous foliage is aided by that of the *Rhododendron*, which is evergreen, glossy and rich, while its flowers are more refined than those of the *Rhododendron*, and with colors unknown to the latter. The *Rhododendron* surprises and the Azalea charms. When all the varieties are in bloom, the many colors from white and orange to crimson and scarlet, in all their varied tints, make a bouquet of exceptional beauty. It is adapted to a wide range in climate, and is found equally abundant in the hills of New England or the mountains of Georgia. In its native habitat the colors are few; by careful cultivation many varieties have been produced, among the best of which will be found the American seedlings. Those of the American *calendulaces* and *nudiflora* types are much harder than those of the Asiatic *ponticum* breed, the leaves of which become rusty and whitish in the summer, as do also those of the *Azalea mollis*, which should be planted apart from the Ghent varieties. This species from Japan has larger flowers and was expected to surpass the Ghent Azalea. This it cannot do, for it has only two distinct colors, and is sometimes hurt by early frost. It may be valuable, however, for early flowering and forcing. All Azaleas can be deprived of part of their buds with advantage, as we have described for the *Rhododendron*.

For grouping *Rhododendrons*, taller sorts like *Albumen elegans* should be planted in the center, and the other sorts surrounding it at a distance of three or four feet; outside of these should be planted Azaleas at two to two and a half feet distance. The late-blooming *R. Maxium* can have for its companions *Azalea viscosa*, and *viscosa grandiflora*. A very nice finish to a *Rhododendron* and Azalea bed can be made by planting first the *Azalea amæna*, and then *Daphne Cneorum*. The first is a most charming dwarf evergreen plant, perfectly hardy, never growing as high as the deciduous Azalea, and bearing in May a great profusion of crimson amaranth flowers with most striking effects. The *Daphne Cneorum* is a creeping evergreen plant, and eminently adapted for edging. There are few things more charming than its miniature clusters of pink flowers and their delightful fragrance; of this, plants in pots are always

better for transplanting to open ground; to be kept healthy it should always be pruned after flowering. When a *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* group is first planted, vacant spaces offend the eye; these can be planted with scarlet salvia, the long stems of which are hidden by the *Rhododendron* foliage, while the brilliant scarlet heads glow over the group like rubies on emerald.

Rhododendron Ponticum , 12 to 18 in.....	EACH. \$0 50	Catawbiense varieties , very fine, grafted sorts, EACH.	
Maximum.....	18 to 24 in..... 75	without bloom buds, 15 to 20 in.....	\$1 00
Catawbiense.....	15 to 20 in..... 75	with.....	1 50
".....	18 to 24 in..... 1 00	without " 18 to 24 in.....	1 50
		with ".....	2 00
	Larger plants, \$3 to \$25 each.		

Abraham Lincoln	Fine rosy crimson.	Giganteum	Large rosy crimson.
Album	White.	Gloriosum, Parsons	Large blush.
— elegans	Very large, white.	— Waterers	Large blush.
— grandiflorum	White and blush.	Grandiflorum	Rosy crimson, one of the best.
Aurora	Large truss of light rose color.	Lee's dark purple	Very large, dark purple.
Bertie Parsons	Lilac blush, strong grower.	Lilacina	Flushing seedling, lilac blush.
Bicolor	Dark rose.	Macranthum	Large rose.
Blandum	White and yellow.	Minnie	White with yellow eye; perfect form.
Blandyanum	Bright cherry.	Perspicuum	Clear white.
Candidissimum	Pure White.	Purpureum crispum	Purple crimped.
Celestinum	Bluish rose.	— elegans	Fine purple.
Charles Bagley	Cherry red, fine truss and habit.	— grandiflorum	Showy purple.
Delicatissimum	White and blush.	Roseum elegans	Fine rose.
Dr. Torrey	Flushing seedling, dark rose, crimped.	— pictum	Rose, yellow eye.
Everestianum	Rosy lilac, crimped; good form.	— superbum	Late rose.
General Grant	Rosy scarlet, one of the best.	Speciosum	Light pink.
Amarantinora	Flushing seedling,		large truss of light-rose color, very fine and showy.

GHENT AZALEAS.

THIS most beautiful tribe of plants is perfectly hardy, and will thrive in any good garden soil. We have secured the best sorts now grown, either here or in Europe, and the richness of their varied colors cannot be surpassed by any other hardy shrub. Their finest effect is obtained by planting in groups.

Price, \$1.50 each.

Admiral de Ruyten	Dark rose.	Bouquet de Flore	Pink and white.
Alba lutea grandiflora	Large, white and yellow.	Bronze Unique	Dark rose, orange.
Amabilis	Rose orange, good.	Calandulacea rosea aurantiaca
Arethusa plena	Double, dark orange.	— Salmonii	Salmon and orange.
Augustina	Dark rose.	Comble de Gloire	Fine rose, light orange.
Aurantiaca	Orange scarlet.	Comte d' Egmont	Light blush, fragrant, good.
Aurora	Rose orange.	Coccinna	Dark orange.
Aurore de Royghem	Large orange and pink.	Conspicua grandiflora	Rose orange.
Beaute de Royghem	Large light blush.	Cordon	Light orange.
Bicolor	Orange, yellow and white.	Cruenta	Fine scarlet, one of the best.
Esjou des Amateurs	Fine rose.	Cymodoce	Scarlet crimson.

Delecta	Dark orange.	Othello	Splendid rose.
Delectabilis	White, pink orange.	Penicellata Stellata	Straw and salmon, late.
Delicatissima rubra	Rose orange, good.	Plumosa	Light pink orange, early.
Dr. Gray	Flushing seedling, large scarlet orange.	Pontica Globosa	Yellow and white.
Dr. Kirtland	Flushing seedling, rose, crimped.	Praestantissima	Orange scarlet.
Duchesse d' Orleans	Fine rose, orange.	Prince Charles	Fine blush orange.
Emilie	Splendid dark crimson.	Prince d' Orange	Salmon and rose.
Flammeola	Rose orange.	Prince Henri des Pays-Bas	Large rose.
Flushing Queen	Flushing seedling, deep salmon.	Princes	Orange.
Geant des Batailles	Dark, extra fine.	Princesse Mariana	Rose orange.
Gloire de Belgique	Fine rosy crimson.	Punicea	Crimson scarlet.
Gloria Mundi	Scarlet orange.	Quadricolor	Light rose and yellow.
Graf von Maran	Double rosy white.	Rava	Deep orange.
Grand Duc de Luxemburg ...	Fine rose, orange.	Reevesii	Scarlet orange.
Grandeur Triomphant	Dark rose, extra fine.	Reine d'Angleterre	Fine blush orange.
Guillaume III	Orange, light rose.	Reine des Pays-Bas	Extra crimson scarlet.
Hillar	Fine, clear buff.	Richardii	Light pink and yellow.
Hillarissima	Rosy orange, good.	Roi des Belges	Orange rose, good.
Jasminoides	Late, light rose.	Rose Cherie	Fine dark rose and orange.
Jules Cesar	Dark rose and orange, extra.	Rosea Rotundifolia	Large rosy orange.
La Princesse d' Orange	Orange.	Rubens	Dark rose orange.
La Superba	Rose orange.	Souvenir de L. Verschaffelt	Blush orange.
L'Interessante	Rose orange, very pretty.	Speciosissima	Orange scarlet.
Macrantha	Large yellow.	Splendens	Rose and yellow.
Magnificans	Extra fine rose.	Triumphans	Buff rose and orange.
Marie Dorothea	Blush yellow.	Unique	Fine orange.
Minerva	Rose orange.	Vandeyk	Splendid dark crimson and scarlet.
Mirabilis	Rosy pink.	Van Houttei	Rose orange.
Mortierii	Pink and orange.	Variegata	Blush orange, very fine.
Napoleon III	Rosy orange, good.	Venusta	Large rose.
Narcissiflora	Double yellow, good.	Vesuvius	Splendid rose orange.
Ne Plus Ultra	Extra orange.	Victoria	Fine rose orange.
Optima	Fine rose orange.	Viscocephalum	White, very fragrant.
Oscar I	Fine scarlet orange.	W. C. Bryant	Flushing seedling, deep pink.
Aurelia	Flushing seedling, large white flower, with yellow centre; very hardy		

AZALEA MOLLIS.

THIS is a new species from Japan, which cannot fail to gain in reputation every year

The growth and foliage are good. The large and abundant flowers are much earlier than the Ghent Azaleas, and their whole appearance is very beautiful. Although hardy in the open ground, it is well adapted for forcing, and is destined to great popularity. \$1.50

ANDROMEDA ARBOREA, or Sorrel Tree.

THIS tree is indigenous to Kentucky and Tennessee, and although well known for more than fifty years, is rarely seen in private grounds. It is a second-class tree in this latitude, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet. Its form is pyramidal rather than spreading, and it possesses unusual beauty both in foliage and flower. Its young leaves have a very delicate light bronze or coppery tint, which is very charming, and its long racemes of white flowers in June droop from the head of the tree in graceful profusion.

In the autumn all the foliage assumes a most charming reddish tint, which continues until the frost comes. It is one of the most valuable trees we have for autumnal effects, and should be in every collection.

Price, \$1.00

AZALEA INDICA.

THIS is one of the best house-plants known, either for window or parlor culture. It thrives better than other plants in the dry air of a room, and is unsurpassed for its rich and abundant bloom of the most beautiful colors. No conservatory should be without it.

Price, 75 cents each. Larger Plants, \$1 to \$3.

A. Borsig Double white.
Adelina Salmon and rose.
Admiration White, carmine stripes.
Adolphe de Nassau Large rose.
Alexander II. White, red striped.
Amarantina Rosy purple.
Antoinette Thellman Deep crimson.
A. Scheurmann Fine rosy purple, double.
Aurantiaca splendida Crimson scarlet, crimped.
Baron de Vriere Pale rose.
Belle Gantoise Salmon, white, striped.
Bernard Andrea Splendid double rose.
Brilliant Large vivid scarlet.
Burlingtonii Rosy purple.
Carl Encke Variegated, good.
Carl Petzold Large crimson.
Cedo Nulli Rich purple.
Charmer Rich amaranth.
Coccinea major Late scarlet.
Coloris nova Rich claret, one of the best.
Comet Bright salmon scarlet.
Comte de Toll Rosy scarlet.
Coccinea Large purple.
Criterion Bright salmon, spotted.
Crystallina Large rose, crimped.
Distinction Salmon, white striped.
Duc de Brabant Rose and salmon.
Duchesse Adalaide de Nassau Large crimson.
Duke of Devonshire Scarlet.
Etendard de Flandres White, carmine striped.
Etoile de Gand Light salmon, striped.
Eulalie Van Geert Light pink, showy.
Exquisita White, pink striped.
Extraneæ Light rose.
Fascination Light pink.
Fielder's White Fine white, best forcing variety.
Flag of Truce Double white, extra.
Flower of the Day White, rose striped.
Franz Joseph Large rosy crimson.
Frederick the Great Dark rose.
Gem Deep rose.
Gloire de Bellevue Large rose.
 — de la Belgique White, rose striped.
 — de Ledeburg Dark salmon and rose.
Grande Duchesse de Baden Light crimson.
Hermine Double white, red striped.
Indica alba Fine white, hardy in sheltered spots.

Iveryana White, rose striped.
Leana White.
Le Leon de Flanders Brown spot, dark rose.
Leopold I. Semi-double, rosy crimson.
Louise von Baden Large fine white.
Louis Napoleon Semi-double, rosy crimson.
Mad. Ambroise Verschaffelt Rose and white.
 — Cannart d'Hannall White striped.
 — Dominique Vervaine Salmon rose.
 — Fry Purplish rose.
 — Perrine Variegated.
Magnet Rosy crimson.
Magnificans White.
Maria Rose.
Marie Louise Variegated.
 — Vervaine Variegated, crimped.
Minerve Scarlet.
Modele de Marque Rose, splendid form.
Narcissiflora Semi-double, white.
Obtusa Small bright scarlet, hardy in shelter.
Optima Rosy scarlet.
Pauline Mardner Double, rosy purple.
Perfection Rose, fine form.
Pluto Fine scarlet.
Præstantissima Rosy crimson.
President Deep rose.
 — Hermann Crimson, large.
 — Vandenkecke Variegated.
Prince Albert Scarlet crimson.
 — of Orange Beautiful orange red.
Punctulata omnicolor White, crimson striped.
Queen Victoria Variegated.
Reine des Roses Fine large fine rose.
Roi Leopold Orange rose, good form.
Rosea elegans Fine purplish rose.
 — punctata Large purple rose.
Sebastopol Scarlet.
Senator Kessler Scarlet.
Sophie de Schonbrun Scarlet.
Souvenir de l'Exposition White, rose striped.
 — du Prince Albert Double, white & rose.
Standard of Perfection Light rose, fine form.
Stella Orange scarlet.
Striata alba White, striped.
Triomphe de Ledeburg Scarlet crimson.
Vittata Early, variegated, good for forcing.
Wm. Bull Double deep rose.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

THIS is indispensable for a conservatory, and is well adapted for parlor or window culture. Its beauty of foliage and flower is too well known to need description. Our plants are well grown and in unusually fine condition.

Price, 75 cents each. Larger Plants, \$1 to \$10.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| Adrian | Crimson. | — No. 6 | Very miniature leaves, variegated with light green, showing two distinct shades. |
| Alba Plena | Best double white. | — No. 7 | Leaves small like the last, but with no variegation; flowers single as the other varieties, slightly fragrant. |
| Albertus | Rose pink stripes. | Jeffersonii | Bright crimson. |
| Alexina | Blush white, pink spots. | Jenny Lind | White and pink. |
| Archduchesse Augusta | Dark crimson. | Lady Hume's Blush | Flesh color. |
| Beneyii | Imbricated scarlet crimson. | La Reine | White and red. |
| Bonomiana | White with crimson bands. | Leana Superba | Deep shining red. |
| Bride | Rose, good. | Leopold I | Scarlet rose. |
| Caleb Cope | Blush rose. | Lizzie Jones | Variegated. |
| Candidissima | Late, imbricated white. | Lowri | Deep rich crimson. |
| Carswelliana | Red, white stripes. | Mad. d' Offay | Rose, center white. |
| Chalmers Perfection | Bright pink. | — Dombrain | Rose and salmon. |
| Chandlerii | Red and white. | — Lebois | Bright red. |
| — Elegans | Large light rose. | Marchioness of Exeter | Large light rose. |
| Coletti | Deep red, white striped. | Marie Louise | Red and white. |
| Daniel Webster | Dark crimson. | Marie Moreau | Bright carmine. |
| Donckelaarii | Single large red, white spots. | Miniata | Crimson scarlet. |
| Duchesse d' Orleans | Blush pink. | Mrs. Abbey Wilder | White pink stripes. |
| Elata | Dark crimson. | Mrs. Cope | Blush white. |
| Ellen | Rose, good form. | — Lurman | Crimson rose. |
| Emilia Campioni | Imbricated carmine. | Myrtifolia | Light red. |
| Etrusca | Fine white striped. | Nobilissima nova | Rosy salmon. |
| Eximia | Deep scarlet. | Palmer's Perfection | Red, white striped. |
| Feastii | White and pink. | Princesse Bacchiochi | Velvety carmine. |
| Fimbriata | Fine white fringed. | — Frederick William | White and carmine. |
| Florida | Cherry red and white. | Queen Victoria | Red and white. |
| Fordii | Beautiful rose. | Reine des Fleurs | Crimson scarlet. |
| Gillesi | Crimson and white. | Sacco | Bright rose, variable. |
| Henri Favre | Imbricated rosy salmon. | Sasanqua | Small single white. |
| Imbricata | Deep carmine. | Sarah Frost | Bright crimson. |
| — Dunlap's | Rose, white striped. | Serratifolia | Dark crimson and white. |
| Jahnii | Red and white. | Sherwood | Rosy crimson. |
| Japonica No. 1 | Beautiful strong growing variety with large leaves, variegated with yellowish white. | Speciosa | Crimson and white. |
| — No. 2 | Leaves variegated but variable. | Town's Blush | Blush rose. |
| — No. 3 | The handsomest variety of this class, with leaves rather small and deeply margined with pure white. | Tricolor | Single variegated. |
| — No. 4 | Similar to the preceding, with variegation more yellowish white. | Triomphe de Liege | Deep rose. |
| — No. 5 | Leaves quite small, some of them finely variegated with white and yellow. | Valtavaredo | Large bright rose. |
| | | Wilderii | Tender rose. |
| | | William IV | Red and white. |
| | | — Penn | Cherry red. |

HALF HARDY PLANTS.

ALL the plants in this section, with one exception, are evergreen.

Aucuba Japonica , Japan. Broad golden blotched leaves of great beauty.....	50
— — bicolor	75
— — mascula	75
— — femina vera	75
— — longifolia	75
— — macrophylla	75
— — marginata aurea	75
— — mascula	75
— — picta or limbata	75
— — — femina	75
Azara microphylla , Chili. Small pretty leaves, yellow flowers.....	50
Cerasus illicifolia (Evergreen Plum). White flowers in spring.....	75
— — Lauro-Cerasus (Cherry Laurel). White flowers in spring.....	50
— — — angustifolia (Narrow-Leaved C. L.).....	75
— — — caucasica (Caucasian C. L.).....	75
— — — Colchica (Colchican C. L.). An excellent variety, low habit, compact grower.....	75
— — — latifolia (Broad-Leaved C. L.).....	75
— — — rotundifolia (Round Leaved C.).....	75
— — Lusitanica (Portugal Laurel). Glossy shining leaves, white flowers in May.....	75
— — — myrtifolia (Myrtle-Leaved P. L.).....	\$1 00
Ceratonía siliqua (St John's Bread). Reddish yellow flowers in late summer.....	50
Chimonanthus fragrans (Japan Allspice). Medium size, deciduous; yellowish red early flowers, very sweet scented.....	50
Cistus algarvensis	50
— — cymosus	50
Cleyera Japonica (Japan Cleyera). Medium size, white flowers in spring.....	50
— — — variegata (Variegated C.).....	75
Colletia Bictonensis . Yellow flowers.....	75
Daphne collina (Neapolitan Daphne). Low shrub, purple flowers in early spring.....	50
— — Indica (Chinese D.). White flowers in spring.....	50
Daphne Indica rubra . Purplish pink flowers.....	75
— — Mazelli . Broad variegated leaves.....	75
Daphniphyllum glaucescens . Leaves light green above and whitish beneath; very ornamental. New introduction from Japan.....	\$1 00
Dendropanax Japonica . Large deeply lobed shining leaves. Recent introduction from Japan.....	\$2 00
Eleagnus pungens variegata . Leaves stiff and prickly, variegation distinctly marked.....	75
— — reflexa . Stiff leaf, greyish green underneath.....	50
— — — variegata	75
Eriobotrya Japonica (Japan Evergreen Plum.). Large curiously plicated leaf, very ornamental. Excellent fruit.....	75
— — — foliis variegatis . Medium sized leaf, superbly variegated. Choice and rare.....	\$2 00
Euonymus Japonicus (Japan Euonymus.) Medium sized shiny leaf.....	50
— — — argentea variegata (Silver Leaved E.).....	50
— — — aurea variegata (Golden Leaved E.).....	50
— — — maculata aurea (Maculate Leaved E.). Spotted with gold, very distinct.....	50
— — — medio pictis . Streaked with silver and gold. A clear variegation.....	50
— — — microphylla (Small-Leaved E.).....	50
— — — radicans . Creeping habit, small shining leaves. Excellent for borders.....	35
— — — variegata . Variegated form. Particularly fine for borders on account of its contrasting color.....	35
— — — rotundifolia (Round Leaved E.).....	50
— — — tricolor (Tricolored E.).....	50
Eurya Japonica variegata . Medium-sized leaf, superbly variegated. Choice and rare.....	\$2 00
Gardenia florida (Cape Jessamine). Highly fragrant semi-double white flowers. Well known, valuable.....	50

Gardenia Fortunei. Larger leaf and flowers than the preceding..... 75

— **variegata.** A variegated leaved variety..... 75

— **radicans.** Small narrow-shaped leaf. 50

— **variegata.** Foliage small like the species, but variegated..... 75

Gordonia Lasianthus (Loblolly Bay)..... 75

Ilex (Holly).....
— **aquifolium (Common European Hol- ly)..... 50**

— **angustifolium..... 75**

— **Broad Silver or latifolium..... 75.**

— **bronze..... 75**

— **camelliaefolia..... 75**

— **Donningtonense..... 75**

— **ellipticum..... 75**

— **flavum..... 75**

— **glabrum..... 75**

— **Hodginsii..... 75**

— **microcarpum..... 75**

— **Moonlight..... 75**

— **nigricans..... 75**

— **pendulum..... 75**

— **variegatum..... 75**

— **platyphyllum..... 75**

— **Scoticum..... 75**

— **Shepherdii..... 75**

— **Silver Queen..... 75**

— **Watereriana variegata.... 75**

— **cornuta..... 75**

— **crenata.** Japan. Small-leaved species. 75

— **argentea variegata.** Suffused with a bright golden color..... 75

— **diphyrena..... 74**

— **Japonica glabra.** Japan. Smooth-leaved..... 75

— **variegata.** Gold and silver streaked..... 75

— **latifolia.** Leaves very long and broad..... 75

— **variegata.** Foliage as above, with leaves broadly variegated with yellow. Handsome..... 75

— **Maderensis..... 75**

Illicium religiosum. A Japanese shrub, bearing brownish fragrant flowers..... 75

Jasminum grandiflorum..... 75

— **revolutum..... 75**

Ligustrum Japonicum (Japan Ligustrum).

— **coriaceum.** Curled, leathery, dark green glossy leaves..... 75

— **tricolor (Tricolored L.).... 75**

— **ovalifolium (Oval-Leaved L.).** Dark green rounded leaf..... 50

— **variegata.** A variegated leaved variety of the above..... 75

— **Sinense (Chinese L.).** Leaves smaller than L. Japonicum..... 50

Magnolia fuscata (Japan Evergreen Magnolia). Small leaves, flowers deliciously scented. Choice..... 75

— **grandiflora (Large Flowered M.).**

— **bouton blanc..... 75**

— **calamistrata..... 75**

— **canaiculata..... 75**

— **crispa..... 75**

— **Double Nantais..... 75**

— **floribunda..... 75**

— **gloriosum..... 75**

— **La Gallisoniere..... 75**

— **lanceolata..... 75**

— **majardieriensis..... 75**

— **obtusifolia..... 75**

— **Oxoniensis..... 75**

— **hybrida..... 75**

— **Præcox du Grand Jardin.. 75**

— **du Mans..... 75**

— **pyramidata..... 75**

— **rotundifolia..... 75**

— **subrotundifolia..... 75**

Nandina domestica. Japan. White flowers, berries red, and very ornamental..... 75

Nerium Oleander. The well-known Oleander, bearing fragrant pink flowers..... 50

— **foliis variegatis.** Margin of the leaf variegated..... 75

— **luteum.** Yellowish flowers.. 50

— **Simplex alba.** White flowers..... 50

Olea Europæa (Common Olive.)..... 75

— **fragrans.** Much admired for the fragrance of its flowers..... 60

— **floribunda.** A very free blooming variety..... 75

— **rubra..... 50**

Olearia Haastii. Neat growing shrub, white heads of flowers, leaves dark green above, glaucous beneath..... \$1 00

- Osmanthus illicifolius.** Japan. Dwarf, Holly-like appearance. All flowers of this genus small, white and sweet-scented. 50
- **argentea variegata.** White variegation.
- **latifolia.** Larger leaves than the above, otherwise the same. Very fine. 75
- **aurea variegata.** Leaves variegated with yellow. 75
- **crispa.** Crisped and curled leaves. Curious. 75
- **myrtifolius.** Myrtle like leaves. 75
- Pernettya Angustifolia.** 75
- **mucronata.** 75
- Phillyrea illicifolia** 75
- **oleafolia** 75
- Phlomis fruticosa.** Very pretty shrub with yellow flowers and grey foliage. 75
- Photinia glabra (Glabrous Photinia).** Glossy, beautiful foliage. 75
- **serrulata.** Japan. Long, finely serrulate leaves, white flowers.
- Pittosporum tobira.** China. Glossy dark green leaves, fragrant cream-colored flowers 50
- Quercus Japonica (Japan Evergreen Oak).** Medium-sized lanceolate green leaves. Rare and choice. \$1 00
- **argentea variegata.** One of the choicest plants of late introduction. Leaves clearly and distinctly variegated. \$2 00
- Raphiolepis ovata (Oval-Leaved Indian Hawthorn).** Very sweet scented white flowers. 75
- Rhamnus angustifolius (Narrow-Leaved Rhamnus)**..... 75
- Rhynchospermum Japonicum variegatum.** A beautiful small-leaved climber, with variegated foliage. 75
- **latifolia.** Of slower growth than the preceding, but large leaves and more marked variegation,..... \$1 00
- **jasminoides.** Strong grower, thick leathery leaves, very fragrant white Jasmine-like flowers. 50
- Ruscus aculeatus (Butcher's Broom).** Prickly leaved 75
- **racemosus (Alexandrian Laurel)**! 75
- Skimmia fragrans.** Sweet-scented flowers.. 75
- **Japonica (Japan Skimmia).** Sweet-scented flowers, red berries. Very ornamental \$1 00
- **macrophylla (Large-Leaved S.)** \$1 00
- **oblata (Oblate-Leaved S.)**..... \$1 00
- Teucrium latifolium**..... 75
- Viburnum odoratum.** Large leaves, fragrant flowers 75
- **Suspensum.** Flowers assume a pendulous habit. 75
- **Tinus, or Laurustinus.** White flowers 50

TRANSPLANTING.

On receipt the trees should be immediately unpacked and carefully heeled in the ground ready for planting; an hour's exposure to wind, even if not freezing, will often kill the roots. Then prune in half the last year's wood on deciduous trees, cutting above a bud which is on the outside of the branch, thus insuring an open head.

It is frequently the case that a tree which has received all the care and attention which can be bestowed upon it by the most experienced nurseryman, is transplanted to a soil of very inferior character, and being thus stunted in its growth is the frequent cause of dissatisfaction to the purchaser. The planter should therefore bear in mind that it is difficult for the soil in which a tree is planted to be too rich, and that the rapidity of its growth, and the subsequent productiveness, are very much influenced by the proportion of fertilizing matter contained in the soil.

The ground should be well cultivated before and after the trees are planted, and as highly manured as the means of the cultivator will admit. It is impossible for a tree to flourish, as it should, when the roots are surrounded and covered with a thick sod—care being taken that no pure manure be allowed to come immediately in contact with the roots when the trees are planted. The ground about these, also, for the space of two or three feet, should be kept mellow until the tree is of large size.

The holes for receiving the trees or shrubs should be sufficiently large to admit the roots without crowding or bending (from three to six feet in diameter), and from one to two feet deep, according to the size of them.

The subsoil should be entirely removed to this depth, and its place filled with rich mould, well combined with compost or manure fully fermented. All bruised or broken roots should be shortened and smoothly pared with a knife. Let a person hold the tree upright, while the operator pulverizes the earth, and scatters it among the roots. Let the tree be shaken gently while this is being done, and let the earth be carefully filled in around every root, even the smallest fibre; it is all important that the soil should come in contact with every portion of the root. When the hole is three-quarters filled, pour in three or four gallons of water, and after it has settled away fill up the hole, pressing the earth around the tree with the foot. Earth watered in this way will retain its humidity a long time, while water poured on the surface, after the hole is filled, is very injurious, causing the top of the soil to bake to such a degree as to prevent the access of air and moisture, both of which are highly essential to the prosperity of the tree. One of the most universal and fatal errors in planting trees is placing them too deep; we have known many fine and thrifty trees die from this cause alone; they should not be planted more than an inch deeper than they stood in the nursery, and if the frost is likely to heave them the first winter, a small mound can be heaped about the stem, to be removed again in the spring.

In attending to the preceding suggestions, we feel assured that the cultivator will be amply repaid for any extra trouble or expense, by the consequent increased growth, beauty, or productiveness of the tree.

NEW AND RARE HARDY PLANTS

OFFERED BY

PARSONS & SONS CO. (LIMITED),

KISSENA NURSERIES, FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

This list includes, besides New and Rare Plants, a few better known plants omitted in previous editions of our Descriptive Catalogue.

Special attention is invited to the Japanese Maples, *Andromeda Arborea*, *Benthamia Japonica* Major, *Cornus Florida* Rubro, *Magnolia Parviflora* Minor, *Malus Halleana*, *Prunus Pissardi*, *Berberis Thunbergii*, *Berberis Hakodate*, *Lonicera Japonica* Alba, *Spirea Bumalda*, *Spirea Van Houttei*, *Weigela Candida*, *Taxus Repandens*, and *Retinospora Pisifera Aurea*—plants that should be in every collection.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Acacia Nemu. This valuable species from Japan is a great acquisition for summer decoration. When established it throws up a single stalk with mimosa-like leaves and a most graceful drooping habit as fine as any Palm. It should be cut to the ground for the winter and covered with a foot of any litter. Young seedlings. \$1.00.

Acer circinatum. Native of N. W. America. Low tree or large shrub of compact growth; foliage thin and round; purplish flowers in May. 50 cents.

Acer platanoides Reitenbachi. A variety of Norway Maple having very dark foliage, increasing in richness during the season of growth. \$1.00.

Acer spicatum (Mountain Maple). A native species of low growth producing small spikes of greenish flowers in May; foliage coarser than *A. Circinatum*. 50 cents.

NOTE.—The following five Maples are Japanese, completing the collection of twenty-four other kinds mentioned in our general Catalogue:

Acer polymorphum atropurpureum nigrum. Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety; habit erect. Rare and choice. \$2.50.

- Acer poly'm dissectum palmatifidum.** Leaves of a bright pleasing green, cut into lace-like divisions; young growth of a pinkish tint. An excellent companion to the purple cut-leaved variety. \$2.00.
- Acer poly'm sanguineum crispum.** Same vigorous close-growing habit as A. Sanguineum, its blood-red palmate leaves beautifully cut and edges sharply toothed. \$2.50.
- Acer poly'm roseum.** This is one of the choicest of the Polymorphum type. Habit very dwarf; foliage small, delicate, and from spring until late autumn of a bright rosy color. Very rare. \$3.00.
- Acer poly'm variegatum.** Habit upright but of slender growth; leaves very numerous, small and pointed with a slight variegation. Unusually pretty in autumn. \$2.00.
- Andromeda arborea, or Sorrel Tree.** This tree is indigenous to Kentucky and Tennessee, and although well known for more than fifty years, is rarely seen in private grounds. It is a second-class tree in this latitude, attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet. Its form is pyramidal rather than spreading, and it possesses unusual beauty both in foliage and flower. Its young leaves have a very delicate light bronze or coppery tint, which is very charming, and its long racemes of white flowers in June droop from the head of the tree in graceful profusion. In the autumn all the foliage assumes a most charming reddish tint, which continues until the frost comes. It is one of the most valuable trees we have for autumnal effects, and should be in every collection. \$1.00.
- Benthamia Japonica major.** A close connection of the white flowering Dogwood, which it resembles in general habit. It bears in profusion flowers with a green centre surrounded by four pure white satiny petals about one and one-half inches in length, and sharply pointed. Foliage broad and glossy. \$2.00.
- Benthamia Japonica minor.** Similar to the preceding, but of more upright growth and smaller foliage. \$2.00.
- Carya alba (Hale's Shell-bark Hickory).** A very remarkable tree with fruit as large as a black walnut and thin shell easily broken; foliage striking; habit vigorous. \$5.00.
- Castanea "Paragon."** A Chestnut said to be a variety of the Castanea Vesca; extremely hardy and of vigorous habit. Fruit very large, of good quality and a most prolific bearer. One year grafted plants. \$1.00.
- Catalpa bignonioides purpurea.** A purple-leaved variety of the common Catalpa. An acquisition. \$1.00.
- Cornus Florida flore rubro (Red Flowering Dogwood).** Flowers suffused with bright red color lasting long. This is one of the finest acquisitions. It has not the tint of the decaying flowers of the well known White Dogwood, but a fresh pronounced red, continuing with the flower from the beginning to the end of its bloom. Planted with the white species the effect is unrivalled. \$2.00.
- Cornus Florida pendula (Weeping Dogwood).** This new and very beautiful weeping tree has all the good qualities of the common Dogwood, with a perfectly drooping habit and the upright leading stem of the weeping beech. \$1.50.
- Fagus ferruginea castaneaefolia.** An American Beech with foliage resembling that of a chestnut leaf. Good habit. \$1.00.
- Fagus sylvatica latifolia.** A large leaved form of the European Beech. Very characteristic. \$1.00.
- Fagus sylvatica quercifolia.** Resembling the foliage of an oak, more or less cut. A large type of the cut-leaved Beech, with vigorous habit. \$1.00.
- Fagus sylvatica tricolor.** Leaves exquisitely variegated with a rosy shade, strikingly marked. Very choice. Ready 1890. \$2.00.
- Juglans Mandchurica.** An Asiatic Walnut of much promise. Full, compact handsome habit; nut larger and more spherical than the common butternut, and of good flavor. \$1.50.
- Juglans regia preparturiens.** A dwarf form of the well known English Walnut, very hardy and fruiting when quite young. \$1.00.

Magnolia Parviflora. Introduced from Japan by the late Thomas Hogg, in 1875. Very hardy, of vigorous bushy habit; leaves cordate, somewhat glaucous beneath; flowers smaller than *Magnolia Watsonii* (formerly known as *M. parviflora*), but often measuring five inches across, and yielding a delightful perfume; petals of purest white and of wax-like texture. Its blooming period is from May 25th to June 25th, and again less profusely in August and September. For its many excellent qualities, this *Magnolia* will rank among the best. Price, \$5.00.

Malus Halleana Syn. M. Parkmanii. An Apple brought from Japan by Dr. Hall and named for him. Habit dwarf; foliage narrow, dark and glossy; flowers of a charming rosy pink, borne on slender pedicles, appearing early. Should be in every collection. 75 cents.

Persica vulgaris alba plena. Double flowering Peach of purest white. 50 cents.

Populus angulata. An American Poplar, with angular bark and massive heart-shaped leaves. Striking. 75 cents.

Populus Bolleana. From Russia. Habit of growth like the Lombardy; foliage entirely white beneath, glossy green above. 75 cents.

Populus tremuloides (American Aspen). Large growth; leaves smaller than other Poplars, agitated by the gentlest breeze. A very clean tree. 50 cents.

Prunus serotina pendula. A pendulous variety of the wild Black Cherry, bearing long racemes of white flowers in early summer; foliage rich and glossy. Very desirable. Ready autumn, 1894. \$2.00.

Ptelea trifoliata aurea. A pure golden-leaved variety of the Hop Tree, keeping its richness of color during the season; good habit. \$1.50.

Ptelea trifoliata variegata. The leaves of this sort are unevenly variegated, otherwise like the preceding. Both of them are acquisitions. \$1.00.

Rhus copallina (Dwarf Sumach). Of smaller habit than the common Sumach, the spikes of crimson fruit, very handsome in autumn. 50 cents.

Salix Britznerii. A species of Russian Willow, with reddish bark. Very handsome in winter. 50 cents.

Ulmus campestris variegata. A variety of the European Elm having silvery variegated foliage more permanent in color than any other Elm; habit upright. 75 cents.

EVERGREENS.

Abies Canadensis glauca pendula. A new Hemlock raised in Flushing. Somewhat dwarf in habit, with a weeping tendency; branches growing with compactness; foliage decidedly glaucous. \$2.00.

Abies Canadensis globosa Manningii. Raised by Mr. J. W. Manning. Slow growth; habit globose and very dwarf. \$1.50.

Abies excelsa aurea. Vigorous habit; leaves suffused with a rich golden color well marked. A new and rare Spruce. \$2.00.

Juniperus Canadensis aurea. A variety of the spreading Canadian Juniper having a bright golden variegation. Raised by Mr. Rob't Douglas. \$1.00.

Juniperus squamata. Procumbent habit; foliage very rich and effective; valuable for rock work. 75 cents.

Juniperus squamata variegata. A variegated form of the preceding. Choice. \$1.50.

Pinus flexilis. A Rocky Mountain Pine of the three-leaved class with dark foliage and of bushy habit; closely allied to the Stone Pine. \$1.00.

Pinus Monspeliensis. A variety of the Pyrenean Pine of strong habit; leaves very long. One of the hardiest and most desirable of the two-leaved class. \$1.00.

- Pinus strobus nana.** Raised by Mr. Jackson Dawson, Boston. A White Pine of remarkably dwarf habit, globular in form. \$1.00.
- Pinus sylvestris aurea.** The entire plant of richest yellow increasing in brilliancy as the season advances; medium growth. One of the rarest and choicest Evergreens of recent introduction. A good companion to the now famous Sun Ray Pine of Japan. \$5.00.
- Retinospora obtusa aurea gracilis.** A graceful form of the species suffused with a bright yellow. Very choice. \$1.00.
- Retinospora pisifera aurea.** One of the most charming of Retinosporas. Open pendulous habit; foliage of a rich golden hue, more intense after maturity of growth. \$1.00
- Taxus baccata repandens (Spreading Yew).** This is the most desirable Yew known. Our specimen, nearly 30 years old, and 4 feet high by 12 feet broad, has never been touched by a frost 10 degrees below zero. Its growth is luxuriant, its broad habit very striking. \$1.00.
- Tsuga Sieboldii nana (Japanese Dwarf Hemlock).** A miniature Evergreen of much value, exceedingly hardy and globose in habit. \$2.00.
- Thuya ericoides.** An Arbor Vitæ of compact growth, with feathery steelish blue foliage. 50 cents.
- Thuya recurva.** A spreading little bush with peculiar tufted branches. Very hardy. 50 cents.
- Thuya "The Gem."** Raised by Mr. Rob't Douglas. A very pretty dwarf Evergreen, with exquisite foliage. New. 75 cents.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

- Baccharis halimifolia.** An American Shrub of strong growth, bearing white spikes of flowers in July. 35 cents.
- Berberis Neubertii.** A sub-evergreen Berberry of dwarf erect habit. 50 cents.
- Berberis concinna.** Native of the Sikkim-Himalaya. A low growing bush, with erect bright red branches; small leaves, dark glossy above, glaucous beneath; flowers deep yellow; fruit bright scarlet. 75 cents.
- Berberis Cretica.** Dwarf species from Asia Minor. Forms a dense bush with handsome dark green foliage; flowers pale yellow, in drooping racemes. 75 cents.
- Berberis emarginata.** Siberian species of erect habit; leaves finely serrated; for its brilliant autumn coloring one of the choicest. \$1.00.
- Berberis Hakodate.** A Japan Berberry of robust habit; leaves larger than ordinary; autumnal foliage a vivid red. \$1.00.
- Berberis Sinensis.** A Chinese species bearing fruit of largest size borne in racemes intensely brilliant. 75 cents.
- Berberis Thunbergii.** This plant is only briefly described in our General Catalogue. It forms a low symmetrical bush; its reddish branches clothed with small leaves of brightest green, in tufts; flowers borne in profusion along the stem, followed in autumn by numerous bright oblong berries remaining after the leaves drop; foliage gorgeous in fall. Makes a valuable dwarf hedge. 50 cents.
- Comptonia asplenifolia (Sweet Fern).** A native shrub much overlooked, doing well in the shade; foliage finely cut and very fragrant. 50 cents.
- Cornus aurea variegata Spathii.** Lately introduced. Good habit; healthy foliage, handsomely bordered with yellow. 75 cents.
- Cornus circinata (Round-leaved Cornus).** An American shrub of medium size, bearing white flowers in June, followed by light blue fruit. Leaves wooly underneath. 50 cents.

- Cornus sanguinea elegantissima.** Having the red twigs of the species; leaves thin, of a beautiful silvery variegation, conspicuously marked, and bearing the hottest sun. One of the best hardy shrubs. 75 cents.
- Cornus sanguinea foliis variegatis.** In habit much like the preceding. Leaves of a thicker texture and more rounded, with a rosy variegation. 75 cents.
- Cydonia Japonica Maulei (Maule's Japan Quince).** Dwarf habit; bright scarlet orange flowers, most showy; small yellow fruit beautifully marked. Choice. 75 cents.
- Desmodium penduliflorum.** A plant of half shrubby character throwing up long slender shoots from 4 to 6 feet in height; these are covered in late summer and fall with exquisite pea-shaped flowers of a rich carmine purple color. 35 cents.
- Deutzia Pride of Rochester.** An early double white variety, excelling other Deutzias in size of flower and profusion of bloom. 35 cents.
- Euonymus Yeddoensis.** Native of Japan. Habit vigorous and compact; leaves large and wavy, changing to a bright red in autumn; scarlet orange fruit hanging from the handsome pink envelope until the foliage falls. 75 cents.
- Hydrangea cyanoclada.** Bears trusses of soft rose-colored flowers. New. 50 cents.
- Hydrangea rosea.** Flowers rosy, resembling in form Empress Eugenie. New. 50 cents.
- Lonicera hispida.** A dwarf Asiatic species of the bush Honeysuckles with small narrow foliage, and of trailing habit; flowers pink. Very hardy. 50 cents.
- Lonicera Japonica alba.** A new upright Honeysuckle. Habit very vigorous; flowers of purest white followed by large handsome scarlet fruit in great profusion. 35 cents.
- Lonicera Morowii.** An Asiatic species resembling the preceding, but of larger size. 35 cents.
- Prinos lævigata (Smooth Winter-berry).** A large type of the P. Verticillata or Black Alder in fruit and foliage. Berries having an orange tint and holding well on after the leaves fall. 50 cents.
- Prunus Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum).** For general good qualities perhaps the most valuable shrub of late introduction. Habit of growth tree-like; flowers white, with a purplish tint; wood and foliage of a wine color from the first growth into frost. Should be planted in a sunny situation. 75 cents.
- Prunus tomentosa.** A species of dwarf plum from China, making a compact bush with handsome crinkly leaves, more or less woolly underneath; pink tinted flowers in May; deep scarlet fruit in July not unpleasant to the taste. 75 cents.
- Pterostyrax hispidum.** A Japanese shrub otherwise known as Styra Obassia. Large massive heart-shaped leaves; flowers pure white in long drooping racemes. A rare shrub. \$1.00.
- Rhodora Canadensis.** Low shrub with handsome rose-pink flowers in spring before the appearance of leaves. 50 cents.
- Rosa rubrifolia** A small growing Rose of much beauty, its single delicate flowers rosy and quite small; leaves and stems reddish. Very choice. 50 cents.
- Spirea Amurensis.** An Asiatic species of the S. Opulifolia type with more deeply cut foliage; bears clusters of white flowers in June. 50 cents.
- Spirea bumalda.** Of the callosa type, rather dwarf in habit. Beautiful rosy flowers appearing profusely in early summer and continuing more or less into late fall. One of the best low growing shrubs. 50 cents.
- Spirea Lindleyana.** Tall habit; foliage pinnate; flowers in white spikes during July and August. 50 cents.
- Spirea Van Houttei.** Bearing on slender branches 18 to 24 inches long, clusters of pure white flowers in great profusion. Habit of plant very graceful. 50 cents.
- Styrax Americana.** A low growing shrub with small foliage; pure white bell-shaped flowers in June, very gracefully disposed. Rare. \$1.00.

- Symphoricarpos occidentalis (Western Snowberry).** Smaller, more compact habit than the common Snowberry; flowers white, tinged with rose; white berries in fall 50 cents.
- Symplocos Japonica crataegoides.** Native of Japan. Small pure white flowers in great profusion studded along the stems in May; blue berries in autumn. Very choice. \$1.50.
- Syringa Japonica.** A Japanese lilac of robust habit forming a small sized tree. Massive creamy white flowers in summer. Valuable. \$1.00.
- Syringa ligustrina Pekinensis pendula (Weeping Chinese Lilac).** A new species from the mountains of Pekin with a pendulous and most graceful habit of growth; large white fragrant flowers. \$1.00.
- Syringa oblata.** A Chinese Lilac of stout spreading habit, with thick leathery leaves never attacked by mildew, holding on the plant until late autumn, and changing to a rich russet red. A very choice Lilac. 75 cents.
- Syringa villosa.** Native of Northern China closely allied to *S. Emodii*. A vigorous species, with broad pale green leaves; slender flowers appearing in late May, of a pale rose color. Very rare. 75 cents.
- Viburnum cassinoides.** A native shrub of medium size bearing yellowish white flowers in June; berries blue and pink; handsome leathery foliage having rich autumnal tints. 75 cents.
- Viburnum cotinifolium.** Native of the Himalayas, closely allied to *V. lantana*. Leaves roundish, turning in autumn to a rich vinous red color. 75 cents.
- Viburnum dilatatum.** Native of Japan. Low spreading bush; flowers small creamy white; leaves hairy underneath; scarlet fruit. Rare. 75 cents.
- Viburnum opulus nanus.** A very diminutive variety of the common Snowball, growing perfectly round. 50 cents.
- Viburnum plicatum rotundifolium variegatum.** A dwarf form of the Japanese Snowball, with rounded leaves, marked here and there with yellow variegation. Very choice. \$1.50.
- Weigela candida.** A pure white flowering variety of robust habit, frequently blooming into autumn. A good companion of the dark red *W. Lavallei*. 50 cents.
- Weigela Kermesina.** Bushy habit; flowers light rose. An improved sort. 50 cents.
- Weigela Lowii.** A handsome dark red sort similar to *W. Lavallei*, but of smaller habit. 50 cents.
- Yucca filamentosa (Adam's Needle).** Bearing tall spikes of bell-shape flowers in profusion during July. 50 cents.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT.

FRUIT-BEARING TREES and SHRUBS may be planted as well for shade and ornament as for the flavor of their products. This Department, therefore, receives a large part of our attention, and we endeavor, by a thorough system of pruning, carried on from infancy, to present to our customers handsome and healthy specimens. Great care is taken to insure trees true to name. Avoiding a long list, which only puzzles the purchaser, we endeavor to grow the best sorts, and to introduce new varieties whenever fully tested and approved.

TREATMENT OF FRUIT TREES.—We cannot attempt here to give complete directions on all points connected with the treatment of Fruit Trees and Shrubs. This information, with full descriptions, is given in detail in "Downing's Fruit Book," or any of the numerous works on the subject. In the absence of these, the following simple operations will be found most essential.

For directions about *Planting*, see remarks under Ornamental Department.

APPLE TREES, when standard, should be planted 30 or 40 feet apart; when dwarf, 8 or 10 feet apart.

PEAR and CHERRY TREES, when standard, should be planted 20 to 30 feet apart; when dwarf, 10 to 15 feet apart.

PEACH, PLUM, APRICOT and NECTARINE TREES, should be planted 20 to 25 feet apart. The ground around them requires to be clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of wood ashes. The head must be kept low, with only 3 or 4 feet of trunk, the shoots of the previous year shortened every spring, and all diseased and superfluous branches removed. *Plums* and *Apricots* need a heavy soil and moderate pruning; *Peaches* and *Nectarines* a light soil and heavy pruning.

PEACH TREES have to be examined twice a year for the borer, a worm that attacks them at or just below the surface of the ground, causing gum to exude, and gradually destroying the tree. When found, these should be cut out with a sharp knife. Slacked lime or leached ashes placed about the tree assists to keep them away.

PLUM, and some kinds of CHERRY TREES, are frequently attacked by the "Black-knot" on the limbs, which, if left to itself, will gradually spread and destroy the tree. To prevent this, the trees should be carefully looked over twice a year, and the branches with knots cut off some distance below the excrescence, and burned. If the knot is on the body, or a very large limb, it may be cut out, taking care to remove every appearance of disease.

PLUMS, APRICOTS and NECTARINES, if unprotected, generally fall from the attacks of the Curculio, a small bug which deposits its eggs in the young fruit. The most reliable and practicable method of destroying them is to give the trees a sudden jar by means of a wheelbarrow with a

cushioned axle, thus shaking them down upon sheets spread beneath, whence they can be taken and burned. The fallen fruit should be carefully picked up and burned, or fed to the hogs, to destroy the eggs and larvæ. This must be done every day as long as there are any signs of Curculio. A net over the trees is also used successfully.


QUINCE BUSHES should be planted 10 or 12 feet apart, and pruned to a single stem 2 or 3 feet high.

GRAPES differ widely in different soils and climates. As a general rule, they succeed best in a dry slaty or stony soil, well exposed to the sun, and perfectly underdrained. In this climate they will not bear the close pruning given in Europe, and for the best modes we would refer to the American works on the grape. Many varieties which mildew badly on an open trellis, will be comparatively healthy if the top of the trellis is covered with a coping eighteen inches wide on each side. They should be planted 8 or 12 feet apart.

BLACKBERRY and RASPBERRY BUSHES, when planted, must have the tops cut off to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground, and may be either tied to a stake or wire trellis. The wood which has borne, should be cut out immediately after bearing, leaving only the new shoots for the following season. Many of the finer sorts of *Raspberries* have tender wood, which requires to be laid down and covered with an inch or two of earth during winter. They should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart, and Blackberries 6 or 8 feet apart.

CURRENT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES should be planted 4 or 5 feet apart. The old dead branches must be cut out in early spring, and about one-third of the new growth in June. To destroy the currant worm, sprinkle the bushes with powdered white hellebore.

STRAWBERRIES should be planted 15 inches apart, and not more than three rows in a bed, for convenience of picking. Runners should be carefully cut off and the ground kept covered with clean straw or other mulching, to protect the roots from freezing and the fruit against dirt. For the winter, mulching with manure is beneficial. The Pistillate sorts, which will not bear alone, may be known by the absence in the flowers of long yellow anthers, bearing fine dust or pollen, and should always be planted with a few perfect varieties, about in the relation of one row to four.

 Persons ordering lists of specified varieties will please state whether they will permit us to substitute equally good sorts for those we may be temporarily unable to furnish.

APPLES.

PRICE—*Standard*, 35 cents each; *Dwarf*, 50 cents each.

The sorts which we have Dwarf, are marked with an asterisk.

***American Summer Pearmain.** Aug. to Sept. Best. Medium; red, spotted and streaked with yellow; remarkably tender, rich and high-flavored. Vigorous and much esteemed.

Bailey's Sweet. Nov. to March. Very good. Large; yellowish, shaded with red; tender and honeyed sweet. Vigorous and productive.

***Baldwin.** Nov. to March. Very good. Large; yellow, striped with crimson; crisp, rich, subacid. Very vigorous and productive. One of the most reliable in all soils.

***Bough.** July to Aug. Very good. Large; golden yellow; very tender, crisp, rich, sweet and sprightly. Bears profusely. One of the best for table.

Danvers Winter Sweet. Nov. to April. Very good. Medium; yellow, with orange blush; firm, rich and sweet. Very vigorous and productive. One of the best for market.

Domine. Dec. to April. Very good. Medium; greenish yellow, with red stripes; exceedingly tender and juicy, with a pleasant sprightly flavor.

***Duchess of Oldenburgh.** Sept. Very good. Medium; yellow, striped with red; juicy, sprightly and subacid. Vigorous and productive. One of the most profitable.

***Early Harvest.** July. Best. Medium; bright straw color; tender, juicy, crisp, rich, sprightly, subacid. Erect grower and abundant bearer. The finest early apple.

Early Red Margaret. July. Good. Small greenish yellow, with dark-red stripes; tender, rich subacid. Moderate bearer.

***Early Strawberry.** July to Sept. Very good. Small; yellowish white, striped with red; tender, subacid, with a very brisk and sprightly flavor. A beautiful apple and good bearer.

***Fall Pippin.** Oct. to Dec. Best. Very large; golden yellow; mellow, juicy, rich and aromatic. Very vigorous and productive. One of the most popular.

***Fameuse.** Oct. to Nov. Very good. Medium; deep crimson, striped with yellow; very tender, juicy and sprightly. Profuse bearer and very hardy. Handsome.

Golden Russet. Dec. to March. Good. Medium; yellowish russet, fine grained, sprightly, mild, subacid. Succeeds everywhere.

***Gravenstein.** Sept. to Oct. Very good. Large; bright yellow, striped with red; tender and crisp, fine subacid. Very vigorous and productive; succeeds everywhere.

Grimes Golden Pippin. Dec. to March. Best. Medium; golden yellow; crisp, tender and juicy, rich, sprightly and spicy, subacid. Very hardy and productive.

***Holland Pippin.** Aug. to Nov. Good. Very large; pale yellow, dull red on one side; very tender, rich, aromatic. Like Fall Pippin. One of the best for cooking.

***Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Oct. to Jan. Very good. Large; yellow, striped with red; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Vigorous and very productive.

Jersey Sweeting. Sept. to Nov. Good. Medium; yellow, prettily streaked with red; exceedingly juicy, tender, sweet and sprightly. Productive and vigorous. Good for cooking.

***Jonathan.** Nov. to March. Best. Medium; yellow, striped with red; very tender, juicy, mild, sprightly and vinous. Hardy and productive. Very beautiful for dessert.

***Keswick Codlin.** Aug. to Nov. Very good. Medium; yellow, with faint blush; juicy, tender, pleasant, acid. Very hardy and productive. Very good for cooking.

***King of Tomkins.** Dec. to March. Very good. Large; yellow, striped with red; tender and juicy, rich, vinous and delightfully aromatic. Very vigorous and abundant bearer.

Lady. Dec. to May. Good. Small; bright vermilion cheek on a yellow ground; crisp, tender, juicy and pleasant. A great bearer. Very ornamental for dessert.

Lady's Sweet. Nov. to May. Very good. Large; yellow, striped with red; juicy, crisp and exceedingly tender, with a delicious sprightly perfumed flavor. Bears abundantly and is one of the best winter sweet apples for dessert.

Late Strawberry. Oct. to Dec. Best. Medium; white and red striped; tender and juicy, with a pleasant vinous and subacid flavor.

***Maiden's Blush.** Aug. to Oct. Good. Medium; pale yellow, with a rich crimson cheek; tender, sprightly, subacid. Vigorous and bears large crops. As beautiful as Lady.

Marigold. Oct. to Jan. Best. Large; orange yellow, striped and dotted with red in the sun; firm and crisp, with rich sprightly flavor. Very productive and a fine grower.

***Monmouth Pippin.** Nov. to March. Very good. Large; greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy and tender, with a brisk aromatic subacid flavor. A good bearer.

Newtown Pippin, Green. Dec. to May. Very best. Medium; olive green; crisp, tender and very juicy, of an exceedingly high and delicious flavor. A good bearer, but of slow and slender growth. Requires a strong deep, warm soil, and to be manured every two or three years.

***Newtown Pippin, Yellow.** Feb. to May. Best. Medium; yellow; firm, crisp and juicy, very rich and high flavored. Rather hardier, succeeding better than the other, with handsomer fruit, but not so juicy or tender.

***Northern Spy.** Dec. to June. Very good. Large; pale yellow, striped with red; fine grained and tender, with a peculiarly fresh and delicious flavor, slightly subacid. A fine dessert apple requiring high culture.

***Peck's Pleasant.** Nov. to March. Very good. Large; bright yellow, with a blush cheek; fine grained, juicy, crisp and tender, with a delicious aromatic, sprightly, subacid flavor. Resembles Newtown Pippin, with more tender flesh and scarcely inferior flavor.

***Porter.** Sept. Very good. Large; bright yellow; fine grained and very juicy, with a sprightly, aromatic, subacid flavor. Abundant bearer and a great favorite.

Pound Sweet. Sept. to Oct. Very good. Large; red or yellow; juicy, tender and sweet.

Primate. Aug. to Oct. Best. Medium; greenish white, with crimson blush; very tender, with a mild subacid, sprightly and refreshing flavor. A strong grower and very productive. Fine for dessert.

Rawles' Janet. Feb. to June. Very good. Large; yellow, shaded with crimson; tender, juicy and pleasantly subacid. Productive. Particularly valuable for south and southwest.

***Red Astrachan.** July to Aug. Very good. Large; deep crimson, crisp and juicy, with a rich acid flavor. Vigorous and very productive. Very handsome and popular.

***Rhode Island Greening.** Nov. to Feb. Very good. Large; yellowish green; fine grained, tender, crisp and very juicy, with a lively acid and slightly aromatic flavor. Very vigorous and productive. A great favorite.

***Ribston Pippin.** Nov. to April. Very good. Medium; yellow and red striped; firm and crisp, with a sharp, rich, aromatic flavor. Very productive.

***Roxbury Russet.** (Boston Russet.) Jan. to June. Good. Medium; greenish yellow russet; juicy rich subacid. Vigorous, and a prodigious bearer. Very popular.

***Seek-no-further, Westfield.** Oct. to Feb. Very good. Large; pale red on a pale green ground; fine-grained and tender, with a rich pearmain flavor. Old and highly esteemed.

Smith's Cider. Dec. to March. Good. Medium; yellow and red striped; tender, crisp and juicy, with a pleasant mild subacid flavor. Very vigorous and productive.

Smokehouse. Sept. to Feb. Very good. Medium; yellow, richly shaded with red; firm, juicy and crisp, with a rich subacid flavor. Vigorous and productive. One of the finest winter apples.

***Spitzenberg, Esopus.** Dec. to Feb. Best. Large; lively red; firm, crisp and juicy, with a deliciously rich and spicy flavor. Unsurpassed as a dessert fruit.

Summer Pippin. Aug. to Sept. Good. Medium; pale yellow and delicate crimson; juicy and tender, with a pleasant refreshing subacid flavor. Vigorous and productive.

***Summer Queen.** Aug. to Sept. Very good. Large; deep yellow, striped with red; firm and crisp, rich and aromatic. Profitable.

Summer Rose. August. Very good. Medium; rich yellow, streaked with red; tender, very juicy, sprightly. Productive. A very pretty dessert fruit.

Svaar. Dec. to March. Very good. Large; golden yellow; fine-grained and tender, with an exceedingly rich aromatic spicy flavor. Requires high culture.

Talman's Sweet. Nov. to April. Good. Medium; light yellow, with a pale blush; fine-grained, rich and sweet. Vigorous and exceedingly productive. Valuable for stock feeding.

***Twenty-ounce.** Oct. to Jan. Good. Very large; yellow, striped with purplish red; coarse-grained, with a brisk sprightly subacid flavor. Remarkably handsome and very popular.

Vandevere. Oct. to Jan. Good. Medium; waxen yellow, striped with red; compact and tender, with a fine rich subacid flavor. Not very productive. Valuable for cooking.

Willis Sweet. August to Sept. Very good. Medium; white, spotted with crimson; crisp, juicy and tender, rich and sweet. Vigorous and productive. Very fine for baking, and good for dessert.

Wine. Oct. to March. Good. Large; deep red, with an occasional yellow stripe; juicy and crisp, rich and vinous. Vigorous and most productive. A very handsome fruit.

Winesap. Nov. to May. Very good. Medium; dark-red and yellow; firm and crisp, with a rich high flavor. Very hardy and productive. Fruit hangs late, and is one of the best for cider.

Yellow Bellflower. Dec. to Feb. Very good. Very large; rich yellow; juicy, tender and crisp, subacid. A good bearer, and does well on sandy soils. Very popular.

CRAB APPLES.

PRICE.....50 cents each.

Hyslop. Good. Very large; dark red, with a blue bloom. Excellent for cooking or cider.

Large Red. Good. Medium; bright red, covered with a light transparent bloom. Excellent for preserving.

Large Yellow. Good. Medium; pale yellow, with a light blush. Very valuable for preserving.

Transcendent. Very good. Large; yellow, mostly covered with red; very agreeable when fully mellow. Very vigorous and productive.

APRICOTS.

PRICE—on *Peach*, 35 cents; on *Plum*, 50 cents each.

Black. August. Fair. Small; red; juicy and slightly astringent, but pleasant. Very hardy.

Breda. July and August. Very good. Small; dark orange; juicy, rich and high flavored. Bears well, and makes one of the richest preserves.

Early Golden. (Dubois'.) Mid. July. Good. Small; pale orange; moderately juicy and sweet. Vigorous.

Hemskirke. End July. Best. Large; orange, with red cheek; tender and juicy, rich and luscious. Remarkably handsome.

Large Early. Mid. July. Very good. Medium; orange; juicy and rich. Vigorous.

Large Red. End July. Good. Large; orange-red; juicy and rich. Hardier than Moorpark.

Moorpark. Early August. Best. Large; orange; firm, juicy, rich and luscious. Very popular. Branches must be shortened to produce a good crop.

Musch-Musch. End July. Very good. Small; deep yellow; translucent, tender, melting and very sweet. Requires a sheltered position.

Peach. Early August. Very best. Very large; yellow, with orange cheek; juicy, melting, rich and high flavored. Very vigorous and productive.

Red Masculine. Early July. Good. Small; bright yellow and dark red; juicy, with a pleasant musky flavor. Hardy and very productive.

Roman. End July. Fair. Medium; pale yellow; soft, and rather dry. Remarkably prolific, producing good crops where no other kind will succeed.

Royal. End July. Best. Large; deep yellow, with an orange cheek; firm and juicy, rich and vinous. As fine as Moorpark.

BLACKBERRIES.

PRICE.....\$1.00 per dozen.

Crt-leaved. Good. Large; sweet, with a peculiar musky flavor. Foliage curiously cut. Last in fruit, and must be trained and pinched back.

Dorchester. Very good. Medium; firm, sweet and high flavored. A vigorous grower, producing large crops. Fruit should be fully matured before gathered.

Kittatinny. Best. Large; firm and juicy, rich and sweet. Hardy and very productive. Fruit lasts long, and may be picked as soon as colored.

New Rochelle. (Lawton.) Best. Large; very juicy, soft, tender and sweet. Very vigorous and exceedingly productive. If gathered too early is acid and insipid.

Wilson's Early. Very good. Large; firm and sweet. Hardy and productive. Earliest in fruit, and best for market.

CHERRIES.

PRICE—*Standard and Dwarf, 50 cents each.*

American Amber. End June. Good. Medium; juicy and tender, with a delicate sprightly flavor. Vigorous and productive.

American Heart. Early June. Good. Large; pink and amber; half tender, crackling, juicy and excellent. Vigorous and productive. Sweet only in dry seasons.

***Belle d'Orleans.** Early June. Very good. Large; yellow and red; tender, very juicy, sweet and excellent. Vigorous and productive.

***Belle Magnifique.** July and Aug. Best. Large; bright red; juicy and tender, sprightly subacid. Hardy and productive.

***Bigarreau.** (Yellow Spanish.) End June. Best. Very large; yellowish white, with a faint blush; firm, juicy, rich, sweet and delicious. Should be eaten fully ripe.

***Bigarreau, Cleveland.** Mid. June. Very good. Large; red and yellow; juicy, rich and sweet. A strong grower and productive.

Bigarreau, Napoleon. (Holland.) First July. Good. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; very fine, juicy, with an excellent flavor. Very vigorous and unusually productive.

***Black Eagle.** First July. Very good. Large; deep purple; very juicy, tender, rich and high flavored. Less fruitful, but superior in flavor to Black Heart.

***Black Heart.** Last June. Very good. Large; deep black; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Hardy and very fruitful. Very popular.

***Black Tartarian.** Mid. June. Best. Very large; purplish black; half tender, juicy, very rich and delicious. Very rapid and vigorous.

Bowyer's Early Heart. Early June. Good. Medium; amber and red; tender and juicy, with a pleasant vinous flavor.

***Carnation.** Late June. Good. Large; red, mottled with white; firm, tender and juicy, sprightly subacid. Fruit hangs long without decaying. Fine for preserving.

***Coe's Transparent.** Early June. Best. Medium; pale amber, mottled with red; very tender, melting, juicy, sweet and delicate. Vigorous and productive. One of the best for dessert.

Donna Maria. Mid. July. Good. Medium; dark red; tender and juicy, with a rich acid flavor. Very prolific and valuable for cooking.

***Downer's Late.** Early July. Very good. Medium; lively red; tender, melting, sweet and luscious. Vigorous and very productive. Fruit hangs long.

***Downton.** Late June. Very good. Large; pale cream, mottled with red; tender, rich and delicious. Moderately productive.

***Early Purple Guigne.** End May. Very good. Medium; dark purple; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Very productive.

***Early Richmond.** (Kentish.) June. Very good. Medium; bright red, melting, juicy, with a sprightly, rich acid flavor. Exceedingly productive. Can be eaten in pies end of May.

Early Whiteheart. Early June. Very good. Medium; dull yellow, speckled with red; melting and sweet. One of the best white cherries. Must be fully ripe.

***Elton.** Mid. June. Best. Large; pale yellow, spotted with red; juicy, very rich and luscious. Unsurpassed in flavor, and of vigorous growth.

Flemish. (Large Montmorency.) End July. Good. Large; bright red, juicy, subacid. Of a flat form and not very good for dessert.

***Gov. Wood.** Mid. June. Best. Large; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, sweet and delicious. Vigorous and very productive.

***Knight's Early Black.** First June. Very good. Large; black; very juicy, tender, rich and sweet. Vigorous, and a good bearer.

***Mayduke.** Early June. Best. Medium; dark red; very juicy, tender, melting and rich. Vigorous and productive. One of the most popular.

Morello. Late July. Good. Medium; dark red; tender, juicy and pleasantly subacid. Very productive. Fine for preserves.

Ohio Beauty. Mid. June. Very good. Large; white, with faint blushes of red; tender, brisk, juicy and sweet. Vigorous and productive.

***Reine Hortense.** Late July. Very good. Very large; bright red; tender, juicy and delicious, slightly subacid. Vigorous and very productive. Best of its season.

Tradescant's Black. Early July. Good. Large; deep black; very firm, quite juicy, and of an excellent flavor.

CURRANTS.

PRICE—\$1.00 *per dozen, except where named.*

Black Grape. Good. Very large, with a mild flavor. More vigorous than Black Naples, and better.

Black Naples. Good. Very large, with a mild musky flavor.

Cherry. Best. Very large, on a small bunch. A strong grower. The largest and most showy currant. \$1.50 per dozen.

Fay's Prolific. Very large, and exceedingly productive. Bunches of immense size. A popular red currant. \$3.00 per doz.

La Fertile. Good. Large; with a rich acid flavor. Vigorous and very productive.

La Hative. Good. Large, in very long bunches, and rich flavored. Early, vigorous, and very productive.

La Versaillaise. Best. Very large, in large bunches, and of fine flavor. Very productive and vigorous. \$1.50 per dozen.

Red Dutch. Very good. Large and rich flavored. Very productive, hardy and reliable. Valuable for market.

Victoria. Very good. Large in bunch and berry. Hangs long on bush. Very productive.

White Dutch. Very good. Large in bunch and berry; subacid. Much esteemed for table. Very productive.

White Grape. Best. Very large, sweet and pleasant flavored. Best for table. Very productive. \$1.50 per dozen.

White Provence. Good. Medium sized; subacid.

GOOSEBERRIES.

PRICE—\$1.50 *per dozen, except where named.*

American Seedling. (Cluster.) Very good. Medium; red; tender. Hardy and vigorous, bearing annually enormous crops.

Downing. Best. Very large; whitish green; soft and juicy. Vigorous and very productive. Excellent for family use.

Houghton's Seedling. Very good. Medium; pale red; tender. Vigorous and very productive.

Smith's Improved. Best. Large; light green; firm. Moderately vigorous and exceedingly productive. Requires good soil, and is unsurpassed for table use and cooking.

Industry. One of the few varieties that are free from mildew in this country. Dark red; large, and fine flavor. 35 cents each. \$4.00 per dozen.

GRAPES—HARDY VARIETIES.

PRICE—35 cents each, except where named.

Agawam. (Rogers' No. 15.) Early. Very good. Very large; dark-red; juicy, rather tender, with a sweet sprightly vinous flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Generally succeeds well.

Aminia. (Rogers' No. 39.) Very early. Best. Medium; dark purple; melting, sweet and fine flavored. Productive and quite vigorous. One of the best early grapes. 50 cents.

Bacchus. Early. Small; black; much superior to Clinton. Hardy, vigorous, and very productive.

Barry. (Rogers' No. 43.) Very early. Very good. Medium; black; tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Vigorous and productive. 50 cents.

Berckmans. Early. Larger than Delaware, of same color and of equally fine flavor. Vigorous habit; foliage not subject to mildew. A superior fruit. 75 cents.

Black Eagle. Early. Best. Large; black; rich and melting. Hardy and healthy.

Brighton. Very early. Best. Large; red; equal to *Delaware* in flavor and richness, with less pulp. Healthy, vigorous and hardy. 75 cents.

Canada. (Arnold's No. 16.) Early. Very good. Large; black; free from pulp, juicy and rich, with a distinct foreign aromatic flavor. Hardy. 50 cents.

Catawba. Late. Best. Large; red; somewhat pulpy, juicy, very sweet and rich, of an aromatic musky flavor. Hardy and productive, but will not succeed everywhere. Best in sandy soils. 25 cents.

Clinton. Good. Late. Medium; black, with blue bloom; juicy, with a little pulp, brisk and vinous; should hang till after frost. Vigorous, hardy and productive. 25 cents.

Champion. (Talman.) Earliest. Very good. Large; black; sweet, juicy, somewhat pulpy, with a slight foxy flavor. Very vigorous and productive, perfectly hardy and healthy. 50 cents.

Concord. Early. Good. Large; black; tender, pulpy, rather juicy, with a sweet foxy flavor. Very healthy, vigorous and productive. Does well everywhere. 25 cents.

Concord Chasselas. Early. Very good. Large; rich amber, perfectly tender, melting, somewhat vinous and free from foxiness. Very vigorous and will succeed everywhere. 75 cents.

Concord Muscat. Early. Best. Very large; greenish white; melting, with no pulp, rich, sugary, slightly subacid. Very vigorous and healthy. Rarely equaled. 75 cents.

Conqueror. Early. Very good. Medium; black; slightly pulpy, juicy and sweet. Hardy, productive and healthy. 50 cents.

Cornucopia. (Arnold's No. 2.) Early. Very good. Medium; black; slightly pulpy, juicy and sweet. Very healthy, vigorous and productive. 50 cents.

Croton. Early. Best. Medium; greenish yellow; melting, juicy, sweet, rich and sprightly. Hardy and productive. Does not succeed everywhere. 50 cents.

Delaware. Early. Best. Small; light red; juicy, with very soft pulp, exceedingly sweet, sprightly, vinous and aromatic. Hardy, very productive and of slow growth. Variable, and requires a rich soil. 50c.

Diana. Late. Very good. Medium; reddish lilac; tender, juicy and sweet, with a rich vinous flavor, aromatic and musky. Very vigorous, but variable.

Duchess. Very early. Medium; greenish white of highest quality. Growth healthy. 50 cents.

Early Victor. Very early. Medium; black; sweet vinous flavor with little foxiness. Very healthy and hardy. 50 cents.

Eaton. Early. Very large; black; larger than Concord, of which it is a seedling; very juicy, with tender pulp. Exceedingly hardy and vigorous. \$1.00.

El Dorado. Very early. Large; golden yellow; flavor of highest quality; not a prolific bearer. Vine remarkably vigorous. 50 cents.

Empire State. Early. Medium; white, with a slight tinge of yellow; bunches very large; productive bearer. Vigorous, hardy, and free from mildew. \$1.00.

F. B. Hayes. Early. Large; white; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Vigorous, hardy and fairly productive. 75 cents.

* **Goethe.** (Rogers' No. 1.) Late. Best. Very large; yellowish green; melting, juicy and sweet, with a pleasant vinous flavor, slightly aromatic. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Does best South.

Green Mountain. Very early. Greenish white, a little larger than the Delaware, ripening with Moore's Early; skin thin; pulp very tender and sweet; flavor exceedingly high. Said to be a productive bearer, and uncommonly hardy. \$2.00.

Golden Gem. Very early. Very small, and of most exquisite flavor. Growth slender; foliage as hardy as Clinton. 75 cents.

Hartford Prolific. Very early. Good. Large; black; pulpy, sweet and rather juicy, with a slight foxy flavor. Very hardy, vigorous and productive. Popular, and does well everywhere. 25 cents.

Iona. Early. Best. Medium; light red; soft, tender and juicy, with a sweet vinous flavor. Vigorous and productive. Subject to mildew in some localities, requiring protection. 50 cents.

Ives. Late. Good. Medium; black; rather pulpy, juicy, sweet and foxy. Very hardy, healthy and productive. One of the best wine grapes, but not very good for table. 25 cents.

Jefferson. Early. Medium; light red, with thin lilac bloom; handsome, and of best quality. Vigorous, free from mildew. 50 cents.

Jessica. Very early. Medium; yellowish green; flavor very high. Healthy, productive and wonderfully hardy. 75 cents.

Lady. Very early. Best. Very large; greenish yellow; tender, sweet and rich, with a slightly vinous flavor. As vigorous, healthy and hardy as the Concord. 75 cents.

Lady Washington. Early. Large; pale amber; bunches very large. A rampant grower, not remarkably productive. 50 cents.

Lindley. (Rogers' No. 9.) Early. Very good. Medium; red; tender, juicy and sweet, slightly aromatic. Vigorous and very productive. Substitute for Catawba.

Martha. Very early. Good. Large; pale yellow; tender, pulpy, very buttery, sweet and foxy. Very healthy, hardy and productive.

Massasoit. (Rogers' No. 3.) Very early. Very good. Large; claret red; tender and juicy. Productive.

Merrimack. (Rogers' No. 19.) Early. Best. Large; black; tender, juicy and sweet. Very vigorous and productive. One of the most reliable.

Miles. Earliest. Very good. Small; black; tender, slightly pulpy, with a pleasant, brisk, vinous flavor. Hardy, productive and rarely mildews.

Mills. Early. Large; round; jet black; covered with a thick bloom; bunch very large; flesh firm and juicy. Vigorous, productive, with large, healthy foliage. A late introduction from Ontario. \$2.00.

Moore's Early. Very early. Black; larger than Concord, but otherwise like it. One of the hardest vines; entirely free from mildew.

Moore's Diamond. Very early. Large; greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; juicy, with little pulp; quality very high. Vigorous and productive. \$1.00.

Moyer. Very early. Said to be darker and larger than Delaware, and equal to it in flavor. Very productive, extremely hardy and resisting mildew. Originated in Ontario. \$1.50.

Niagara. Early. Large; white; slightly pulpy, tender and sweet; bunches very compact. Very productive; growth healthy and vigorous. A popular white sort. 50 cents.

Pocklington. Early. Large; golden light yellow; very sweet, with little pulp; juicy and pleasant. Strong grower, foliage free from mildew. 50 cents.

Poughkeepsie Red. Early. Larger than Delaware, and darker; quality very good. Habit most vigorous, and very hardy. 75 cents.

Rebecca. Early. A fine white sort, of delicious flavor, doing well in sheltered positions. Moderate growth. 50 cents.

Ulster Prolific. Early. Medium; red, resembling the Catawba; very sweet, and of exquisite flavor. Hardy and prolific. 75 cents.

Wilder. (Rogers' No. 4.) Early. Best. Large; black; tender and juicy, sweet, rich and slightly aromatic. Vigorous and very productive.

Woodruff Red. Early. Large; bright red. Said to be a valuable market grape. A strong, healthy grower, very hardy. \$1.00.

Worden. Early. Large; black; superior to Concord in flavor, and earlier. Remarkably vigorous and hardy.

Wyoming Red. Early. Medium; light red; juicy, sweet, with a little foxiness. Foliage good; vine very hardy and vigorous. 50 cents.

NECTARINES.

PRICE—*On Peach, 35 cents each ; On Plum, 50 cents each.*

Boston. First Sept. Very good. Large; deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottled with red; melting, sweet but not rich, with a pleasant peculiar flavor. Very hardy and productive. One of the best for general culture.

Downton. End Aug. Very good. Large; green and red; melting and rich.

Early Newington. Early Sept. Best. Very large; pale green, nearly covered with blotches of red; juicy, rich and sweet. Probably the best Clingstone.

Elruge. First Sept. Best. Medium; greenish white with red cheek; melting, very juicy and rich. To insure good crops, the tree should be annually shortened.

Golden. Early Sept. Good. Medium; bright yellow, with a scarlet cheek; firm, juicy and sweet. Clingstone.

Hardwicke. End Aug. Best. Very large; green mottled with red; melting, juicy and rich. One of the hardest, and a very excellent bearer.

Hunt's Tawny. Early Aug. Very good. Medium; pale orange, mottled with red; melting, juicy and rich. Hardy and productive. The best very early sort.

Newington. Early Sept. Very good. Large; red, spotted with yellow; firm, juicy, sweet and rich, with an excellent vinous flavor. For best flavor it should hang until it shrivels. Clingstone.

New White. Early Sept. Very good. Large; white; tender and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor.

Red Roman. Early Sept. Best. Large; yellow, mottled with red; firm and juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Healthy and productive. One of the richest and best of Clingstones.

Stanwick. Mid. Sept. Very good. Medium; greenish white, with a rich violet cheek; tender, juicy, rich and sugary. Valuable for the South, and best for forcing.

Violette Hative. (Early Violet.) End Aug. Best. Large; pale yellow, mottled with red; juicy, rich and luscious, and very high flavored. Hardy and productive.

NUTS.

PRICE—50 cents each, except where named.

CHESTNUT. Large trees bearing prickly burs, which inclose brown thin-shelled nuts, with a farinaceous kernel of fine flavor.

American. Best. Small, very sweet and high flavored.

Japanese. Very good. Large, sweet and better flavored than Spanish. \$2.00.

Spanish. Good. Large and sweet, but must be cooked before eaten.

FILBERT. (Hazelnut.) Small trees bearing rather thin-shelled nuts, containing a farinaceous kernel.

American. Good. Medium size and brown.

Constantinople. Good. Medium size and brown. Grows very rapidly.

English. Very good. Medium size, rich, brown, mild and oily.

Purple-leaved. Leaves and husks of fruit pure purple. Very ornamental.

Red. Best. Medium size, crimson, with a peculiar and excellent flavor.

HICKORY. Large trees bearing in October a great abundance of white nuts with green coverings.

Bitter-nut. Poor. Very small; thin-shelled, with kernel at first taste sweet, then very bitter and harsh.

Pecan-nut. Best. Medium sized; olive-shaped, with a smooth thin shell and kernel of a delicious flavor.

Pig-nut. Poor. Small; very hard shelled and smooth, with kernel difficult to extract; at first taste sweet then bitterish.

Shell-bark. (Shag-bark.) Best. Medium sized; rather thin-shelled, with kernel of a very fine sweet flavor.

Small-fruited. Very good. Very small; thin-shelled with a sweet kernel.

Western Shell-bark. Good. Large; shell rather thick with a sweet kernel.

WALNUT. Large trees bearing in September and October roundish, hard-shelled nuts with oily meat. Black. Best. Large, and of a sweet agreeable flavor. Very prolific. 75c.

English. (Madeira Nut.) Very good. Large and of an agreeable flavor. Vigorous and will bear ten years old. 75c.

White. (Butternut). Good. Medium sized, and of an agreeable flavor. Very productive, but fruit soon becomes rancid.

PEACHES.

PRICE—*On Peach, 25 cents each; On Plum, 50 cents each.*

Those sorts grown on both Peach and Plum are marked with an asterisk.

Amelia. Mid. Sept. Very good. Large; white, shaded with crimson; rich, juicy and sweet.

Beer's Smock. End Sept. Good. Very large; orange yellow, with a red cheek; rather juicy and rich. The most productive of Peaches.

Cole's Early Red. Early Aug. Good. Medium; red; melting and juicy, with a rich and very sprightly flavor. Very prolific and excellent for market.

Coolidge's Favorite. Mid. Aug. Very good. Large; white and crimson; very melting, juicy, rich and sweet. Very hardy and unusually productive.

***Crawford's Early.** End Aug. Best. Very large; yellow and red; melting, rich, sweet and very luscious. Very vigorous, productive and hardy.

***Crawford's Late.** Late Sept. Best. Very large; yellow and red; juicy, melting, very rich and vinous. A splendid market fruit.

Early Admirable. Mid. Aug. Very good. Very large; light yellow and bright red; melting, juicy, rich and sweet. Very prolific.

Early Beatrice. Early July. Good. Medium; yellow with a mottled red cheek; very juicy and melting. One of the earliest.

Early Louise. Mid. July. Very good. Medium; bright red; juicy and melting.

***Early Rivers.** Mid. July. Very good. Large; pale straw color and delicate pink; melting, with a rich racy flavor.

***Early York.** (Serrate.) Late Aug. Best. Medium; red; remarkably tender, melting and very juicy, with a rich spicy flavor. Very hardy, productive and popular. Not good for market.

***Foster.** Late Aug. Best. Very large. Resembles Crawford's Early, but of much better quality.

Fox's Seedling. Mid. Sept. Good. Large; white, with a beautiful red cheek; melting, juicy and sweet. A good market fruit.

***George the Fourth.** End Aug. Best. Large; yellowish white with a bright red cheek; melting and very juicy, remarkably rich and luscious.

***Grosse Mignonne.** Mid. Aug. Best. Large; yellow and red; melting and juicy, with a very rich vinous flavor. One of the best known.

Haines' Early. Mid. Aug. Good. Medium; red and white; very juicy, melting and sweet. Hardy and productive. A popular orchard fruit.

***Hales' Early.** Last July. Very good. Medium; white with a red cheek; juicy, melting, rich and sweet. Very vigorous and productive. Very profitable for market.

***Heath Cling.** First October. Best. Very large; creamy white, with red cheek; very tender and melting, exceedingly juicy, with a remarkably rich, high and luscious flavor. Moderately productive. Too late to ripen far north.

***Italian Dwarf.** (Dwarf Orleans.) Very good. Medium; white; juicy and pleasant. A very curious little tree. One of the best varieties for "Orchard Houses."

Kenrick's Heath. (Heath Free.) Middle Sept. Good. Very large; greenish white with a purplish red cheek; a little coarse, melting, quite juicy, with a pleasant subacid flavor. Very hardy and productive.

Keyport White. End Sept. Good. Medium; white with a slight blush. Very prolific, and a great favorite for canning.

***Large Early York.** (Honest John.) End August. Very good. Large; white, dotted with red, with a bright red cheek; fine-grained, juicy, rich and mild. A popular market sort.

***Large White Cling.** Early Sept. Best. Large; white and red; tender, juicy and very melting, luscious and very sweet. Productive and fine for preserving.

Late Admirable. Middle Sept. Very good. Very large; pale green and red, melting, very juicy, with a delicate exquisite flavor. Hardy and productive.

***Late Red Rareripec.** Early Sept. Best. Large; pale yellow and red; melting, very juicy and rich. Very vigorous and productive.

***Morris White.** Middle Sept. Best. Large; creamy white; a little firm, melting, juicy and sweet. Vigorous and healthy; best in a warm climate. Very fine for preserving.

***Mountain Rose.** Early August. Best. Large; red; juicy, rich and excellent.

Nivette. Early Sept. Very good. Large; pale green and red; juicy, melting and very rich.

Noblesse. End August. Very good. Large; pale green and red; melting and very juicy. Very valuable.

***Oldmixon Cling.** First Sept. Best. Large; white with a good deal of red; very melting, juicy, rich and luscious.

Oldmixon Free. Early Sept. Good. Large; white, with a red cheek; tender, rich, sugary and vinous. Vigorous and productive.

***President.** Middle Sept. Best. Large; yellowish green, with a red cheek; very juicy, melting and rich.

***Red-cheek Melocoton.** First Sept. Very good. Large; yellow, with a deep red cheek; melting, juicy, rich and vinous. Very popular.

Salway. First October. Very good. Large; yellow mottled and red; melting, juicy and very high flavored.

Smock Free. First October. Good. Large; orange yellow and red; moderately juicy and rich. Enormously productive.

Stump the World. End Sept. Very good. Very large; creamy white and red; juicy and high flavored. Very productive.

***Susquehanna.** Early October. Very good. Large; rich yellow and fine red; juicy, sweet, rich and vinous. Rather a shy bearer but a splendid Peach.

Troth's Early Red. Early August. Good. Medium; red; melting, juicy, rich and sweet. Productive, and valuable for the market.

***Van Buren's Golden Dwarf.** First October. Fair. Medium; golden yellow and crimson; firm, juicy and sprightly. Well suited for pot culture. Clingstone.

***Van Zandt's Superb.** August. Very good. Medium; white and red; melting and delicious. Skin as smooth as that of a Nectarine.

Ward's Late. First October. Very good. Large; white and crimson; melting, juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Valuable for market.

White Imperial. End August. Very good. Large; yellowish white with some red; very juicy, delicate and melting, sweet and delicious.

Yellow Alberge. (Barnard's Early.) Middle August. Good. Medium; yellow and red; soft, juicy and sweet, with a pleasant vinous flavor. Requires a rich warm soil.

***Yellow Rareripec.** Late August. Best. Large; orange yellow and rich red; juicy, melting, rich and vinous. Popular.

PEARS.

PRICE—*Standard*, 75 cents each ; *Dwarf*, 50 cents each.

The sorts which we have Dwarf are marked with an asterisk.

***Bartlett.** August to Sept. Best. Large; yellow; very juicy, fine grained, buttery, sweet, and highly perfumed. Vigorous and productive, commencing to bear when quite young.

Bloodgood. July to August. Very good. Medium; yellow; buttery, melting, rich, sugary and highly aromatic. One of the best early Pears. Should be ripened in the house.

Beurre Bosc. Sept. to October. Best. Large; dark yellow with russet streaks; melting, very buttery, rich, delicious and slightly perfumed. Vigorous and a regular bearer.

Beurre Clairgeau. October to January. Good. Large; yellow, shaded with orange and crimson; buttery, juicy, somewhat granular, sugary, vinous and perfumed. Very vigorous and productive.

Beurre d'Amanlis. Sept. Good. Large; yellowish green with a reddish brown cheek; very juicy, somewhat coarse, buttery, melting, rich and slightly perfumed. Very productive, but variable. Best in cold climates.

***Beurre d'Anjou.** October to November. Best. Large; russet yellow; melting, juicy, with a brisk vinous flavor, pleasantly perfumed. Vigorous and very productive.

***Beurre Diel.** Sept. to December. Very good. Large; lemon yellow, with brown dots; half melting, a little coarse, buttery, rich, sugary and delicious. Very vigorous and productive.

***Buerre Easter.** January to March. Very good. Large; yellowish green with russet dots; fine-grained, very buttery, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Requires rather a warm climate, and rich soil. Does best Dwarf.

***Beurre Giffard.** Middle August. Very good. Medium; greenish yellow, marbled with red; melting, juicy, delightfully perfumed with an excellent vinous flavor. A moderate grower.

***Beurre Hardy.** Sept. to October. Very good. Large; greenish russet; buttery, melting, juicy, highly perfumed with a brisk vinous flavor, slightly acid next the skin. Vigorous and productive.

***Beurre Superfin.** October. Best. Medium; russet yellow; buttery, melting, exceedingly juicy, with a brisk vinous flavor. Very healthy and moderately vigorous.

***Brandywine.** August to Sept. Very good. Medium; russet yellow, with a dull red cheek; melting, juicy, sugary, vinous and somewhat aromatic. Vigorous and productive.

***Buffum.** Sept. Good. Medium; deep yellow, shaded with red; juicy, buttery and sweet. Very vigorous, productive and reliable.

***Clapp's Favorite.** August to Sept. Very good. Large; lemon yellow, marbled with crimson; fine-grained, juicy, buttery, melting, sweet, vinous and a little perfumed. Vigorous and very productive.

***Columbia.** November to January. Very good. Large; golden yellow; melting, juicy, sweet and aromatic. Liable to drop before ripening.

***Dana's Hovey.** November to January. Best. Small; pale yellow, russet netted; juicy, melting, sugary, rich and aromatic. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Very high flavored, ranking with Seckel.

Dearborn's Seedling. Middle August. Very good. Medium; clear yellow; very juicy, melting, sweet and sprightly. Very productive.

***Doyenne Boussock.** Sept. to October. Very good. Large; deep yellow, crowded with russet; buttery, juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic. Very vigorous, and profitable for market.

Doyenne d'Alençon. December to April. Very good. Medium; yellow, dotted with crimson; somewhat granular, buttery, juicy, very rich, sugary and highly perfumed. Moderately vigorous and productive.

***Doyenne d'Été.** Last July. Very good. Small; yellow, dotted with red; melting, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Vigorous and productive.

***Duchesse d'Angouleme.** October. Very good. Very large; greenish-yellow, spotted with russet; very juicy, buttery and rich. A magnificent dessert Pear. Does best Dwarf.

***Edmonds.** Sept. Very good. Large; yellow and red, with russet dots; fine-grained, juicy, half melting, with a sweet, peculiar flavor. Vigorous.

***Flemish Beauty.** Last Sept. Very good. Large; pale yellow, nearly covered with a reddish brown; juicy, melting, very sugary, rich, with a slightly musky flavor. Very vigorous and productive.

***Fondante d'Automne.** (Belle Lucrative.) End Sept. Best. Medium; yellowish green; juicy, melting, sugary, rich and very delicious. Healthy and productive. Somewhat variable.

***Glout Morceau.** (Victoria.) Dec. Very good. Large; greenish yellow; smooth and fine grained, buttery, very melting, rich and sugary. Sometimes astringent in heavy soils. Very vigorous and productive.

***Golden Beurre of Bilbao.** Early Sept. Very good. Medium; golden yellow, with brown dots; fine grained, very buttery, melting, slightly vinous. Healthy and vigorous. Profitable for orchard.

***Howell.** Sept. to Oct. Very good. Large; light yellow, with red cheek and russet dots; juicy, melting, with a brisk vinous flavor. Free grower and profuse bearer.

***Josephine de Malines.** Jan. to Feb. Very good. Medium; greenish yellow, netted with russet; juicy, melting and sweet, with a delicate aroma. Moderately vigorous and productive. One of the best winter varieties.

***Kingsessing.** Sept. Very good. Large; greenish yellow; somewhat coarse, buttery, melting, sweet and perfumed. Vigorous.

***Lawrence.** Dec. Best. Medium; light yellow, with brown dots; juicy, melting, sweet and aromatic. Moderate grower, abundant bearer, and unsurpassed among winter pears.

***Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Sept., Oct. Very good. Large; greenish brown, dotted with russet, very juicy, melting and rich. Vigorous and very productive. Does best dwarf.

***Madeleine.** Late July. Very good. Medium; yellowish green; juicy, melting, sweet, delicate and slightly perfumed. Vigorous and productive. One of the most refreshing of early pears.

***Manning's Elizabeth.** End Aug. Best. Medium; bright yellow, with a lively red cheek; very melting, juicy, sugary, with a very sprightly aromatic flavor. Productive, but of moderate growth. A beautiful dessert fruit.

***Mount Vernon.** Nov., Dec. Very good. Medium; yellow, with light russet; granulated, juicy and melting, with a slightly vinous and aromatic flavor. Vigorous.

***Onondaga.** Sept. to Nov. Very good. Large; rich yellow, with russet dots; buttery, melting, very juicy, slightly granular, with a fine rich vinous flavor. Very vigorous and productive. Rather variable.

***Osband's Summer.** Early Aug. Very good. Small; clear yellow, with brown dots; juicy, melting, rich and sugary, with a pleasant musky perfume. Prolific and moderately vigorous.

***Ott.** Mid. Aug. Very good. Small; greenish yellow, netted with russet; melting, sugary and rich, with a perfumed aromatic flavor. Moderately vigorous and very productive. Somewhat variable.

***Pratt.** End Sept. Very good. Medium; greenish yellow, with crimson cheek; juicy, melting, sugary and briskly vinous. Vigorous and very productive.

***Rostiezer.** Aug., Sept. Best. Medium; yellowish green, with a reddish brown cheek; somewhat buttery, juicy, melting, exceedingly sugary, with a vinous aromatic flavor. Vigorous and a most profuse bearer. In flavor only equaled by Seckel.

***Seckel.** Aug. to Oct. Best. Small; yellowish russet, with a cinnamon red cheek; buttery, very juicy and melting, rich, spicy, with a highly concentrated honeyed aroma. Very hardy and productive. The richest flavored of pears.

***Sheldon.** Oct. Very good. Medium; yellowish russet, with a fine red cheek; melting, very juicy, rich, sweet and aromatic. Vigorous and a good bearer.

***Souvenir du Congres.** Aug., Sept. Very good. Very large and fine flavored. Vigorous and productive. A most promising new variety.

***St. Michael Archange.** Oct. Very good. Large. Pale yellow, with russet dots; buttery, juicy and melting, with a slightly aromatic flavor. Vigorous and productive.

***Tyson.** End Aug. Best. Medium; deep yellow, with crimson cheek; fine grained, juicy, melting, very sugary and somewhat aromatic. Vigorous and very productive.

***Urbaniste.** Sept. to Nov. Best. Medium; pale yellow; buttery, very melting and juicy, delicious and delicately perfumed. Moderately vigorous and very productive.

***Vicar of Winkfield.** Nov. to Jan. Good. Very large; pale yellow; juicy, buttery, with a pleasant sprightly flavor. Very productive and hardy. Not adapted to table use, but good for cooking.

Washington. Mid. Sept. Very good. Medium; lemon yellow; melting, very juicy, with a sweet agreeable flavor. One of the most attractive of dessert pears.

White Doyenne. (Virgalieu.) Sept. to Dec. Best. Large; yellow, with red cheek; fine grained, melting and very buttery, rich and delicious. Variable in size and quality, and liable to crack.

Winter Nelis. Dec. to Jan. Best. Medium; yellowish green, with russet patches; fine grained, buttery, very melting and juicy, sugary, rich and aromatic. Productive and very hardy.

SELECT LIST OF NEW PEARS.

Andre Desportes. Aug. Medium size; obovate; skin smooth, pale green, marbled on sunny side with red. Flesh fine, juicy. Free grower. A valuable early Pear. \$1.00.

***Beurre de l'Assomption.** Early Aug. Large, melting. Moderate upright growth. Does best dwarf. \$1.00.

Bonne du Puits Ansault. Sept. Medium size; juicy; very fine grained; superior to Seckel. One of the finest Pears of late introduction. Growth poor. \$1.50.

Brockworth Park. (Bonne d'Ezee.) Sept. Fruit large, like the Bartlett; skin smooth, pale yellow, slightly flushed, streaked with crimson on the exposed side. Flesh white, juicy, rich and vinous. Free grower. \$1.00.

Frederick Clapp. Oct. to Nov. Medium size; skin thin, smooth and fair; clear lemon yellow. Flesh fine grained, very melting, rich aromatic flavor. A Pear of the best quality, remaining sound at the core to the last. Vigorous grower. Standard, \$3.00. Dwarf, \$1.50.

Jones' Seedling. Jan. Medium size; obovate, pyriform; yellow, shaded with russet; flesh buttery, vinous. Tree a free upright grower. 75 cents.

Petite Marguerite. Last of Aug. Medium size; skin greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek, and covered with greenish dots. Flesh fine, melting, juicy, vinous, and of first quality. Tree a vigorous, upright grower, and an abundant bearer. Succeeds admirably as a standard or dwarf. Excellent in every respect. \$1.00.

Souvenir d'Esperen. A fine, late Autumn Pear, resembling the Winter Nelis in appearance and quality. A free, upright grower. 75 cents.

PLUMS.

PRICE—75 cents each.

Bingham. Aug., Sept. Very good. Large; deep yellow, spotted with red; juicy, rich, and delicious. Vigorous and productive.

Bleecker's Gage. End Aug. Very good. Medium; yellow, with white specks; rich, sweet, and luscious. Remarkably hardy, a good bearer, and very vigorous.

Bradshaw. Aug. Very good. Large; reddish purple, coarse, and juicy, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Vigorous.

Cloth of Gold. Early Aug. Good. Small; clear yellow; sugary and rich.

Coe's Golden Drop. End Sept. Very good. Very large; light yellow, with red spots; rich, sweet, and delicious. Productive, moderately vigorous, and not very hardy.

Damson. Sept. Good. Small; purple; melting, juicy, rather tart. Enormously productive, and much used for preserves.

De Montford. End Aug. Very good. Medium; dull purple, with russet dots; very juicy, sweet, and rich. A moderate grower and very productive.

Denniston's Superb. End Aug. Best. Very large; yellowish green, with purple dots; moderately juicy, rich, vinous, with very thick flesh. Very vigorous and productive.

Fulton. Early Oct. Good. Large; whitish yellow; juicy, sugary, and vinous. Vigorous and productive.

General Hand. Sept. Good. Very large; golden yellow; coars., sweet, and moderately juicy. Very vigorous.

German Prune. Early Sept. Good. Large; dark purple, with a blue bloom; firm, sweet, and pleasant. Bears enormous crops, which hang long on the tree. Much esteemed for drying and preserving.

Green Gage. (Reine Claude.) Mid. Aug. Best. Small; yellowish green; exceedingly melting and juicy, sprightly, and very luscious. A slow grower, but abundant bearer. Very popular and unsurpassed.

Guthrie's Late Green. Early Sept. Very good. Medium; yellow, with splashes of green; juicy, sugary, and rich. Very vigorous.

Hudson Gage. First Aug. Very good. Medium; yellow; very juicy and melting, rich, and sprightly. Thrifty and productive.

Imperial Gage. Early Sept. Best. Medium; yellowish green; melting, rich, very juicy, and sprightly. Productive.

Imperial Ottoman. End July. Good. Medium; dull yellow; melting, juicy, and sweet. Vigorous and remarkably productive.

Italian Prune. First Oct. Good. Medium; dark blue, with a bloom; juicy and sweet. Vigorous.

Jefferson. End Aug. Best. Large; golden yellow, with purplish red cheek; very rich, luscious, and high flavored. Moderate grower and regular bearer. Most desirable and beautiful of dessert plums.

Lawrence's Favorite. Mid. Aug. Best. Large; yellowish green; remarkably juicy and melting, with a rich, sprightly, vinous flavor. Thrifty and productive.

Lombard. Late Aug. Good. Medium; violet red; juicy, pleasant, but not rich. Very vigorous hardy, and very productive.

McLaughlin. End Aug. Best. Large; yellow, dotted with red; rather firm, juicy, perfumed, very sweet and luscious. Hardy, vigorous, and productive.

Oullin's Golden Drop. Mid. Aug. Very good. Large; rich yellow, shaded with green; very tender, juicy, sugary. Very vigorous and productive.

Prince Englebert. End Aug. Very good. Large; deep purple, with brown dots; juicy and sugary. Vigorous and very productive.

Prince's Yellow Gage. Early Aug. Very good. Medium; golden yellow; melting, though sometimes rather dry, rich and sugary. Very hardy and productive.

Purple Favorite. Late Aug. Best. Medium; brown and purple, with golden specks; very juicy, tender, melting, sweet, and luscious. Productive and very hardy. Unsurpassed in flavor

Reagle's Gage. End Aug. Very good. Medium; greenish yellow; juicy, sweet, and slightly vinous. Vigorous.

Royale de Tours. Mid. Aug. Good. Large; lively red and deep violet, with golden dots; rather firm, very juicy, rich, and high flavored.

Royale Hative. Early Aug. Very good. Medium; light purple, with yellow dots; rich and high flavored. Vigorous.

Schenectady Catherine. First Sept. Very good. Medium; reddish purple, very juicy, sugary, rich. Vigorous and very productive.

Schuyler Gage. End Sept. Very good. Medium; yellow, with splashes of green and red; juicy, sweet, and rich. Very vigorous and productive.

Smith's Orleans. Late Aug. Very good. Large; reddish purple; a little firm, very juicy, with a brisk, rich, and vinous flavor. Most vigorous and very productive. Very fine.

Washington. Late Aug. Best. Very large; deep yellow, with crimson dots; firm, very sweet, and luscious. Vigorous and exceedingly productive.

Yellow Egg. (White Magnum Bonum, or Egg Plum.) Mid. Aug. Good. Very large; deep golden, with white dots; rather coarse, subacid. Very popular for preserves. Vigorous and very productive.

AUTUMN PLANTING.

THE advantages of planting deciduous trees and shrubs during the autumn are so great that we would invite their careful consideration.

Transplanting makes inevitable the cutting or disruption of a large portion of the roots. These cannot throw out new fibres and grow again until the broken roots become callused. This process requires some time, and if it is not completed before the spring drought comes, there is great danger that the plant will either die or have a struggle for life during the heats of the first summer. If planted late in the autumn the broken roots will have abundant time during the winter to become callused, and will thus be ready to throw out fibres in the spring and to withstand its dry weather. If planted early in the autumn, in October, the broken roots will not only have time to form a callus, but may throw out small fibres which will permanently establish the tree or shrub and make it safe against the cold of the following winter or the heat and drought of the ensuing spring and summer.

Those who desire trees are accustomed to think that vegetation will not prevent transplanting until the first of May, and delay their orders accordingly. Even if they do not delay their orders, the rush in the spring makes it impossible for any grower of trees to finish delivery before that time; some purchasers must inevitably be among the last. These remarks apply especially to those who plant in regions where vegetation commences two weeks later than here, and who thus do not realize the earlier vegetation here which may prevent the sending out of trees.

While the tree or shrub will callus and form roots as well if carefully heeled in, as they will if planted permanently, yet, if everything is ready, it is better to plant permanently in the autumn, because the ensuing rains will settle the soil firmly about the roots, and thus prevent access to them of the hot air of a spring drought.

We would emphasize the statement that even if purchasers are not ready to plant until spring, it is better to obtain their deciduous trees and shrubs in the autumn, heel them in carefully in a slanting direction, when the callus will form and they will be ready for planting as soon as the ground is open in the spring. The exceptions to these remarks are Magnolias, Tulip Trees, etc., in which there are certain structural conditions which make them succeed best in spring planting.

The above remarks are emphasized by the experience of last spring.

The frozen ground continued some days in April and then opened for the first time. A week elapsed followed by a week of extreme and unprecedented heat, which brought out all deciduous trees and shrubs into full foliage.

The general impression being that trees and shrubs in that condition cannot be safely planted, large numbers of people felt compelled to defer their planting until another season.

This was an object lesson which would naturally determine all these people to obtain their trees hereafter in the autumn.

EVERGREENS.

Rhododendrons can always be planted to advantage during September. Coniferous trees can also be planted during the last days of August and the first days of September, provided the season is a moist one, and the ground in which they are planted is sufficiently near to the nursery for them to escape heating in transit.

Another argument for fall planting is, that then gardeners and laborers are all at leisure, there is none of the pressure inevitable in spring, and the planting can receive better attention.

For all these reasons autumn planting of deciduous things is the bridge between effort and success.

PARSONS & SONS' CO.,
(LIMITED.)

FLUSHING, N. Y.

QUINCES.

PRICE—50 cents each.

Orange. (Apple.) Oct., Nov. Very good. Large; fine golden color; quite tender, with a very excellent flavor. Very productive, and stews quite tender.

Champion. Ripens late. — very regular and productive bearer. Fruit larger than the Orange. Fine flavor.

Rea's Mammoth. Oct. to Nov. Very good. A very large variety of Orange quince; superior in size to the parent, and said to be equally good and productive.

RASPBERRIES.

PRICE—\$1 00 per dozen.

Brandywine. Best. Medium; bright red; very firm and fine flavored. Vigorous, hardy, and wonderfully productive. One of the best for market.

Clarke. Best. Large; bright crimson; soft, juicy, very sweet, rich, and high flavored. Productive and hardy. Very fine for home use, but too soft for market.

Cuthbert. (Queen of the Market.) Large, firm and very productive. The leading red berry.

Doolittle Improved. Very good. Medium; black; firm. Very hardy and an enormous bearer.

Ganargua. Very good. Large; brownish red; firm, juicy, with a brisk, subacid flavor. Vigorous and very productive.

Herstine. Best. Very large; crimson; firm, with a fine subacid flavor. Hardy and exceedingly productive. A first-class market berry.

Highland Hardy. Very good. Large; crimson; soft, with a very fine subacid flavor. Hardy and exceedingly productive. The earliest raspberry.

Hudson River Antwerp. Very good. Large; dull red; firm, juicy, with a rich, sweet, and highly perfumed flavor. Very early and productive. Requires some protection in winter.

Mammoth Cluster. (Miami.) Very good. Medium; black; fine flavored. Very late.

Naomi. Very good. Large; bright scarlet; very firm, with a sprightly and most delicious flavor. Hardy, and yields large crops.

Norwood Prolific. A new variety, hybrid between the Red and Blackcap varieties. Said to be very vigorous and productive.

Philadelphia. Good. Medium; dark red; rather soft, moderately juicy, with a mild subacid flavor. Very hardy and wonderfully productive; succeeding remarkably well on light soils.

Saunders. A new variety very similar to Herstine. Rapidly gaining in favor.

Seneca. Very good. Small; black; firm, juicy, and sweet, with a very sprightly flavor. Very late. Vigorous, and productive.

Yellow Antwerp. Good. Large; pale yellow; rather soft, rich, and sweet. Productive.

